

School of Theology at Claremont



1001 1343206

BV
2766
C7
1914



The Library

SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY
AT CLAREMONT

WEST FOOTHILL AT COLLEGE AVENUE
CLAREMONT, CALIFORNIA

BV
2766
C7
1914

THE
EIGHTY-EIGHTH REPORT

OF

**The Congregational Home
Missionary Society**

PRESENTED BY THE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS

AT THE
ANNUAL MEETING, MAY 19, 1914
NEW YORK CITY



The Congregational Home Missionary Society
1914

The Congregational Home Missionary Society

287 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

OFFICERS

WATSON L. PHILLIPS, D.D., President
MR. H. CLARK FORD, Vice-President
Rev. T. M. SHEPHERD, Recording Secretary
JOHN H. ALLEN, Auditor
Miss MIRIAM L. WOODBERRY, Secretary Woman's Department

CHARLES E. BURTON, D.D., General Secretary
Rev. HERMAN F. SWARTZ, Associate Secretary
REUBEN L. BREED, D.D., Assistant Secretary
CHAS. H. BAKER, Treasurer

DIRECTORS

WATSON L. PHILLIPS, D.D., Chairman, Connecticut
A. B. PATTEN, D.D. California (North)
MR. F. M. WILCOX California (South)
ROCKWELL H. POTTER, D.D. Connecticut
W. T. McELVEEN, D.D. Illinois
W. H. ROLLINS, D.D. Iowa
MR. GEORGE A. GUILD Kansas
MR. HORACE C. DAY Maine
..... Massachusetts
Rev. BASTIAN SMITS Michigan
MR. A. P. STACY Minnesota
MR. WILLIAM B. HOMER Missouri
F. T. ROUSE, D.D. Nebraska

L. H. THAYER, D.D. New Hampshire
E. F. SANDERSON, D.D. New York
J. E. McCONNELL, D.D. Rhode Island
MR. J. M. COMSTOCK Vermont
Rev. FRANK DYER Washington
HON. C. D. ROSA Wisconsin
MR. O. C. FULLER Georgia
JOHN R. NICHOLS, D.D. Illinois
CHARLES S. MILLS, D.D. New Jersey
MR. GEORGE H. WARNER New York
MR. T. M. BATES Ohio
MR. W. W. MILLS Ohio
H. K. WARREN, D.D. South Dakota

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

HON. ALFRED COIT
HARRIS G. HALE, D.D.
MRS. HARRY WADE HICKS
MR. ARTHUR J. LOCKWOOD
CHARLES S. MILLS, D.D.

WATSON L. PHILLIPS, D.D.
ROCKWELL H. POTTER, D.D.
J. H. SELDEN, D.D.
MR. GEORGE H. WARNER
MR. ARTHUR F. WHITIN

SECRETARIES AND TREASURERS OF CONSTITUENT STATES

Congregational Conference and Missionary Society of Maine.....	{ Supt., Rev. CHAS. HARBUTT, 95 Exchange St., Portland. Treasurer, G. F. CARY, 95 Exchange St., Portland.
New Hampshire Home Missionary Society...	{ Secretary, Rev. E. R. SMITH, Concord. Treasurer, ALVIN B. CROSS, Concord.
Vermont Domestic Missionary Society....	{ Secretary, C. H. MERRILL, D.D., St. Johnsbury. Treasurer, J. T. RITCHIE, St. Johnsbury.
Massachusetts Home Missionary Society...	{ Secretary, F. E. EMRICH, D.D., 609 Cong'l House, Boston. Treasurer, Rev. JOHN J. WALKER, 609 Cong'l House, Boston.
Rhode Island Home Missionary Society...	{ Secretary, JAMES E. McCONNELL, D.D., Providence. Treasurer, H. EDWARD THURSTON, Providence.
Missionary Society of Connecticut	{ Supt., Rev. SHERROD SOULE, Hartford. Secretary and Treasurer, Rev. JOEL S. IVES, Hartford.
New York Home Missionary Society.....	{ Secretary, C. W. SHELTON, D.D., 287 Fourth Ave., New York. Treasurer, C. W. SHELTON, D.D.
Congregational Conference of Ohio.....	{ Supt. Rev. E. S. ROTHROCK, } 1229-31 Schofield Treasurer, JOHN G. FRASER, D.D. } Bldg., Cleveland.
Congregational Conference of Illinois....	{ Supt., GEO. T. McCOLLUM, D.D., 19 So. LaSalle St., Chicago. Treasurer, JOHN W. ILIFF, 19 So. LaSalle St., Chicago.
Wisconsin Congregational Association....	{ Secretary, HOMER W. CARTER, D.D., Madison. Treasurer, L. L. OLDS, Madison.
Michigan Congregational Conference.....	{ Supt. J. W. SUTHERLAND, D.D., Lansing. Treasurer, L. P. HAIGHT, Capital Natl. Bank Bldg., Lansing, Mich.
Iowa Congregational Conference.....	{ Secretary, Rev. P. A. JOHNSON, D.D., Grinnell. Treasurer, S. J. POOLEY, Grinnell.
Kansas Congregational Conference.....	{ Supt. of Missions, Rev. W. E. BREHM, Topeka. Treasurer, GEO. A. GUILD, Topeka.
Nebraska Home Missionary Society	{ Supt., Rev. S. I. HANFORD, 3025 R St., Lincoln. Treasurer, Rev. S. I. HANFORD, Lincoln.
California Home Missionary Society	{ Secretary, Rev. L. D. RATHBONE, San Francisco. Treasurer, Mr. I. H. MORSE, San Francisco.
Southern California Congregational Conf..	{ Missionary Supt., Rev. RALPH B. LARKIN, Los Angeles. Treasurer, FRED M. WILCOX LaManda Park.
Missouri Cong'l Home Missionary Society.	{ Secretary, Rev. A. H. ARMSTRONG, } Wainwright Bldg., Treasurer, P. A. GRISWOLD, } St. Louis.
Minnesota Cong'l Missionary Society.....	{ Secretary, Rev. EVERETT LESHNER, Minneapolis. Treasurer, J. M. McBRIDE, Minneapolis.
Washington Home Missionary Society....	{ Supt., Rev. W. W. SCUDDER, Plymouth Church, Seattle. Treasurer, Mr. R. C. McALLASTER, Seattle.

SUPERINTENDENTS

MORITZ E. EVERSZ, D.D., German Department, 20 No. Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
Rev. F. RISBERG, Swedish Department, 20 No. Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
Rev. O. C. GRAUER, Dano-Norwegian and Slavic Departments, 20 No. Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
Rev. K. F. HENRIKSON, Finnish Department, 20 No. Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

Rev. A. E. RICKER Meadville, Pa.
W. G. PUDDFOOT Indianapolis, Ind.
E. H. STICKNEY, D.D. Fargo, N. D.
W. H. THRALL, D.D. Huron, S. D.
Rev. C. E. TOWER Oklahoma City, Okla.
Rev. G. J. POWELL Billings, Mont.

Rev. W. B. D. GRAY, Box 890, Cheyenne, Wyo.
Rev. FRANK L. MOORE Denver, Colo.
T. H. HEALD, D.D. Albuquerque, N. M.
Rev. C. G. MURPHY Oklahoma City, Okla.
Geo. E. PADBACK, D.D. Portland, Oregon
Rev. W. H. HOPKINS The South, Atlanta, Ga.

Rev. LUDWIG THOMSEN Boise, Idaho

THEOLOGICAL
SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY

CONTENTS

	PAGE
MINUTES OF THE EIGHTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT.....	5
REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS:	
Summary of Results.....	8
Per Capita Gifts.....	10
Constituent States and Percentage Plan.....	11
Report of Treasurer.....	13
Organization and Superintendence.....	15
Training Foreign-speaking Pastors.....	16
Coöperation	17
City Societies.....	18
Publicity Methods.....	20
Home Missions Council.....	20
Tercentenary Fund.....	20
New Day in Alaska.....	21
REVIEW OF THE FIELD:	
California (Southern)	24
Colorado	25
Connecticut	27
Danish-Norwegian Department.....	28
Idaho (Southern) and East Oregon.....	30
Illinois	31
Iowa	33
Kansas	34
Maine	35
Massachusetts	36
Michigan	38
Minnesota	39
Missouri	40
Montana	42
Nebraska	43
New Hampshire.....	44
New Mexico, Arizona, and Western Texas.....	46
New York.....	47
North Dakota.....	49
Ohio	51
Oregon	53
Pennsylvania District	54
Rhode Island.....	56
Slavic Department	57
South (The)	59
South Dakota.....	60
Swedish Department.....	61
Texas—The Panhandle.....	63
Utah	64
Vermont	65
Wisconsin	66
Wyoming	67
CITY MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.....	69
DISTRIBUTION OF MISSIONARIES BY SECTIONS.....	70
DISTRIBUTION OF MISSIONARIES BY STATES.....	72
GENERAL COMPARATIVE RESULTS.....	76
FINANCIAL STATEMENT.....	78
CONSTITUTION OF THE C. H. M. S.....	88

MINUTES OF THE EIGHTY- EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY, NEW YORK CITY MAY 19, 1914

The Eighty-eighth Annual Meeting of The Congregational Home Missionary Society was held in the offices of the Society in New York, May 19th, 1914.

The meeting was called to order at 4:50 p.m. by President Phillips.

Prayer was offered by Rev. J. R. Nichols, of Illinois.

Secretary Swartz was elected Recording Secretary *pro tem*.

The Report of the Board of Directors as presented by Associate Secretary Swartz was approved and ordered printed.

The Report of the Treasurer as presented by Treasurer Baker was approved and placed on file.

The Report of the Nominating Committee was presented by its Chairman, Theo. M. Bates, of Ohio. Received.

Voted: That Mr. F. A. McCornack, of Sioux City, Iowa, be substituted for Mr. Roger Leavitt, as nominee for Nominating Committee.

Voted: To approve the name of Rev. Bastian Smits as nominee for Director from State of Michigan.

Voted: To adopt report of Nominating Committee, and to elect officers as follows:

President, Rev. Watson L. Phillips, D.D., Conn.

Vice-President, H. Clark Ford, Esq., Ohio.

Recording Secretary, Rev. T. M. Shipherd, Wisconsin.

Auditor, John H. Allen, New York.

Directors-at-large:

Rev. Charles S. Mills, D.D., New Jersey.

Rev. John R. Nichols, Illinois.

Rev. H. K. Warren, D.D., South Dakota.

Mr. O. C. Fuller, Georgia.

Mr. George H. Warner, New York.

Mr. W. W. Mills, Ohio.

Directors from States:

Maine, Mr. Horace C. Day.
New Hampshire, Rev. Lucius H. Thayer, D.D.
Vermont, Mr. J. M. Comstock.
Massachusetts
Rhode Island, Rev. James E. McConnell, D.D.
Connecticut, Rev. Rockwell H. Potter, D.D.
New York, Rev. E. F. Sanderson, D.D.
Ohio, Theodore M. Bates, Esq.
Illinois, Rev. W. T. McElveen, D.D.
Michigan, Rev. Bastian Smits, D.D.
Wisconsin, Hon. C. D. Rosa.
Minnesota, Mr. A. P. Stacy,
Iowa, Rev. W. H. Rollins, D.D.
Missouri, Hon. William B. Homer,
Kansas, Mr. George A. Guild.
Nebraska, Rev. F. T. Rouse.
North California, Rev. A. B. Patten, D.D.
South California, Mr. F. M. Wilcox.
Washington, Rev. Frank Dyer.

Nominating Committee for two years:

Mr. F. A. McCornack, Sioux City, Iowa.
Mr. Edwin F. Wood, Columbus, Ohio.
Mr. Wallace H. Camp, Waterbury, Conn.

Voted: That the General Secretary be authorized to submit to the Directors for a mail vote the names of the nominees to be presented by Massachusetts, and that the person receiving the majority of the votes of the Directors be invited to attend the Midwinter Meeting.

Voted: To amend the Constitution, as recommended by the Directors, to read as follows:

ARTICLE III.

1. Life members who became such prior to 1901 shall retain their voting right, unless it be voluntarily surrendered.

2. The Congregational churches of this country shall be represented in the voting membership of this Society by members elected in number and manner as follows:

All voting members of the National Council of Congregational Churches shall be voting members of The Congregational Home Missionary Society during the period of their membership in the National Council.

3. The Society shall designate a list of ninety persons who shall be voting members-at-large, and who shall be chosen in three equal sections, and so chosen that the term of each section shall be ultimately six years, one section being chosen every second year at the meeting held in connection with the meeting of the National Council. In this selection one-

fifth of the said voting members-at-large may be chosen from the organizations for the support of Congregational activities affiliated in the Woman's Home Missionary Federation.

4. Honorary Life Members: Any person on whose behalf fifty dollars shall be paid into the treasury of this Society, or into the treasury of any of the State Societies at any one time, accompanied by a request for honorary life membership, shall be an honorary life member, with all the privileges of membership, except voting.

5. At any annual meeting of the Society, all pastors of Congregational churches, and all delegates regularly chosen by Congregational churches in response to an invitation from the Executive Committee of the Society, shall be enrolled as corresponding members, with privileges of the floor, but no vote.

Voted: That the nomination of the ninety members as provided in the Constitution be referred to the Directors with power.

Voted: To amend the Constitution as recommended by the Directors, ARTICLE XII, Section I, substituting "Tuesday" for "Wednesday."

The Minutes were then read and approved.

Adjourned.

HERMAN F. SWARTZ,
Recording Secretary, *pro tem.*

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS TO THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY MAY 19, 1914

While we think of the living and the working, our thoughts turn most tenderly to those who, out of the midst of their labors, have been called during the year to the rest and the labor of the world beyond. Affectionately we record their names here, confident that a fairer record is inscribed in the Book of Life. The sacred list is as follows:

Rev. J. B. Johnson, Denver, Colo. Rev. W. S. Crouch, Maple Hill, Kan.
Rev. Marion Hissey, Phila., Pa. Rev. J. W. Roberts, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Rev. Wm. Sandbrook, Salmon Falls, N. H.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

The Congregational Home Missionary Society carried on work during the past year in twenty-seven states and territories, and the Constituent State Societies in eighteen more.

The number of missionaries under commission for the whole or part of the year was 1,741. Their fields of labor were in forty-five states and territories as follows:

Alabama 25; Alaska 3; Arizona 12; Arkansas 1; California (North) 64; California (South) 43; Colorado 51; Connecticut 81; District of Columbia 1; Florida 30; Georgia 28; Idaho 72; Illinois 73; Indiana 5; Indiana (Southern) 10; Iowa 45; Kansas 32; Louisiana 5; Maine 153; Maryland 2; Massachusetts 195; Michigan 96; Minnesota 106; Missouri 27; Montana 110; Nebraska 47; New Hampshire 64; New Jersey 21; New Mexico 12; New York, 70; North Carolina 10; North Dakota 168; Ohio 46; Oklahoma 39; Oregon 52; Pennsylvania 52; Rhode Island 16; South Dakota 192; Texas 16; Utah 7; Vermont 40; Virginia 2; Washington 165; Wisconsin 115; Wyoming 61. This makes a total of 2,592 churches and missions.

The membership of the churches served totals 90,401. During the year there have been added 12,166, 7,892 being on confession, an addition of a little more than nine per cent. of the membership at the beginning of the year. Our missionaries have rendered 15,142 months of devoted service, an amount of ministry equivalent to the labors of one man over a period of 1,230 years. The very uncertain crop conditions throughout a large part of the West, and of economic conditions generally, is shown by the fact that only 62 churches came to self-support, compared with 92 last year, while 49 found that they were not able to continue to be self-supporting and

were obliged to ask for renewal of aid. Eighty churches were erected on the home mission field, and 26 parsonages, as against 103 churches and 49 parsonages last year. The Sunday-schools in connection with our home missionary churches have an enrollment of 144,492. Practically one-fourth of all the Congregational Sunday-school scholars of the nation are in our home mission churches. Four hundred and thirty-three of our churches and missions were among immigrant people, divided, according to language, as follows:

**AIDED CHURCHES AND MISSIONS AMONG FOREIGN-BORN.
1913-1914.**

(Arranged by Nationalities)

German	114	Albanian	1
Bohemian	16	Greek	12
Swedish	102	Portuguese	4
Dano-Norwegian	24	Magyar	1
Italian	27	Polish	2
Welsh	7	Bulgarian	1
Finnish	50	Russian	2
Armenian	37	Dutch	1
French	8	Swede-Finnish	1
Slovak	8	Chinese	1
Spanish	9	Turkish-Armenian	1
Indian	3		
Persian	1	Total	433

The geographical distribution of these foreign-speaking fields is indicated in the following chart:

(Arranged by States)

California	16	New Jersey	13
Colorado	18	New Mexico	7
Connecticut	32	New York	14
Idaho	9	North Dakota	8
Illinois	14	Ohio	7
Indiana	1	Oklahoma	2
Iowa	8	Oregon	11
Kansas	7	Pennsylvania	21
Maine	19	Rhode Island	8
Massachusetts	93	South Dakota	14
Michigan	2	Vermont	4
Minnesota	23	Virginia	3
Missouri	3	Washington	21
Montana	12	Wisconsin	21
Nebraska	12		
New Hampshire	10	Total	433

These figures and the comparison give evidence of faithful and effective work on the part of the commissioned men and are complimentary to the Superintendents and general management of the Society. We are eager, however, to see still larger, and *much* larger results, especially in the item of increase of membership, and we commend to the Secretaries, Superintendents, and commissioned men and women a policy of aggressive and constant effort to win men to definite religious profession and active connection with the church. This we suggest the more freely because of our appreciation of the earnestness, constancy, and effectiveness of the men on the field and in the offices, for whose faithful services we here record our deep sense of gratitude.

The contributions of living donors to The Congregational Home Missionary Society and its Constituent State Societies amounted to \$354,612.25, which is \$20,009.40 less than the previous year. This falls short by \$115,378.75 of the total of \$470,000 assigned to Home Missions by the denomination eight years ago.

PER CAPITA GIFTS.

As last year, we here present a table showing the per capita gifts of our people to the home mission cause, including, of course, receipts of national, state, and city societies.

The average gift for Home Missions for the year from each member of Congregational churches was 52½ cents, as compared with 51 cents last year.

The following table shows the average gift per member by states:

Alabama	\$.04	Louisiana	\$.06
Arkansas .....	.03	Maine .....	.62
Alaska .....	...	Maryland .....	.15
Arizona .....	.92	Massachusetts .....	.54
California (North) .....	.62	Michigan .....	.72
California (South).....	1.02	Minnesota .....	.49
Colorado .....	.33	Mississippi .....	.01
Connecticut .....	.56	Missouri	1.08
Dist. of Columbia .....	.37	Montana .....	.25
Florida .....	.32	Nebraska .....	.50
Georgia .....	.09	New Hampshire .....	.42
Idaho .....	.36	New Jersey .....	.75
Illinois .....	.70	New York .....	.43
Indiana .....	.18	New Mexico .....	.55
Iowa .....	.41	North Carolina .....	.08
Kansas .....	.60	North Dakota .....	.28
Kentucky .....	.03	Ohio .....	.53

Oklahoma	\$0.12	Texas	\$0.51
Oregon .....	.26	Utah .....	.03
Pennsylvania .....	.10	Vermont .....	.36
Rhode Island .....	.38	Virginia .....	.04
South Carolina .....	.02	Washington (no report).	
South Dakota .....	.30	West Virginia .....	.07
Tennessee .....	.07	Wisconsin .....	.47
Wyoming	\$0.17		

CONSTITUENT STATES AND PERCENTAGE PLAN.

Contributions received from living donors in Constituent States are divided between the treasuries of the national and state societies according to a scale of percentages. This division is made no matter whether the gift be sent to the national or state treasury, unless the giver directs otherwise. This arrangement has nothing to do with income from investments, legacies, or conditional gifts. Nor does it apply to gifts specifically designated for a particular society or use. In every case the wish of the donor is determinative and final.

The percentages in force for the different states for the year 1913-14 are as follows:

	Per cent.to C. H. M. S.	Per cent. to State Society
California (North)	5	95
California (South)	5	95
Connecticut	60	40
Illinois	20	80
Iowa	20	80
Kansas	5	95
Maine	10	90
Massachusetts	33 1/3	66 2/3
Michigan	15	85
Minnesota	5	95
Missouri	5	95
Nebraska	5	95
New Hampshire	50	50
New York	10	90
Ohio	13	87
Rhode Island	20	80
Vermont	33	67
Washington	3	97
Wisconsin	10	90

MATTERS FINANCIAL.

Reports of the Finance Committee and of the Treasurer are presented in detail separately.

By the first of January it was evident that we should confront a deficit upon the conclusion of our fiscal year unless a most strenuous effort was made to secure additional funds for the Treasury. Under our form of organization it is quickly evident that the gifts from the churches cannot be greatly modified except by efforts covering a long period of time. The only recourse, therefore, in such an emergency is the solicitation of gifts from individuals. By our agreements with the Constituent States, much the larger part of any money secured in this way must be returned promptly to these states for their own uses. It may roughly be said that the national Society would have to secure about five dollars in special individual donations in order to have one dollar that it may use in its work. To secure \$15,000 of net money in this way involves the task of successfully soliciting about \$75,000 over and above the income otherwise to be expected. The burden of this makes it clearly impossible. Consequently we brought the matter before the representatives of the Constituent States, and with only two or three exceptions these States agreed, in view of our urgent necessity, to a special appeal on account of the threatened deficit. The two states that could not abate the entire percentage modified it so as to give us substantial advantage. Secretary Swartz added to his general tasks that of Fiscal Secretary during the months of February and March. Letters were mailed to several thousand possible givers, and personal calls were made upon a carefully selected list of those who might be deemed of special availability. The aided churches were also requested to release the treasury of some portion of the amount which would be paid on account of the missionaries' salaries. A few churches were asked to make a special offering after they had paid in full their apportionment to the various national Societies. We estimate that the entire relief brought to our treasury as the result of these various procedures amounted to a total of approximately \$17,000. We have no reason, however, to suppose that this line of appeal for aid could be followed out year by year. While it may be possible to appeal to individuals, it is hardly likely that the states will annually see their way clear to consent to the abatement of their percentages.

The Treasurer's report brings up afresh the relation of the Society to the Constituent States. It is clear that only with great difficulty can the national Society increase its receipts for either regular work or meet special exigencies unless the states themselves are amenable to approach for increases or for specials, or unless appeals may be made, the returns from which are not subject to the percentage division. We expect a continuance of the cordial sympathy between the Home Missionary Society and the States and ask for guidance from the Commission on Missions that shall make yet more workable the plan of organization which has demonstrated its high value. Meanwhile, we feel that our Secretaries would do well to give most earnest attention to the whole question, working in

fullest sympathy with the viewpoint of the States and helping the States to the fullest sympathy with the needs of the national work.

Mr. Chas. H. Baker, the treasurer of the Society, has prepared a statement of the Society's financial condition which is submitted herewith. Complete tables showing financial operations, receipts and disbursements during the year may be found on pages 78 to 87.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

"As compared with 1912-13, the conspicuous feature of the year was the serious loss in the item of legacies. One of our witty brethren suggests 'that the Lord has plenty of work on earth for all good Congregationalists, and so is postponing the calling of them home.' We received slightly more in contributions from the living, but this was in considerable part due to the effort made at the close of the year to avoid a serious deficit. This appeal resulted in special gifts, amounting in total to about \$11,000. Our account for the year was balanced by reducing our Legacy Equalization Fund from \$50,000 to \$6,000, at which figure it stands at the opening of the new fiscal year, and it is evident that this Fund must be replaced in a substantial amount, if it is to serve its purpose. The Invested Funds, representing the permanent endowment of the Society, its protection of Conditional Gifts, upon which we are paying annuities, and the Legacy Equalization Fund, were reduced in total some \$16,000 during the year by reason of the necessity of drawing so heavily upon the Legacy Equalization Fund. They now stand at \$800,000 in round figures. With these adjustments, a balance of \$488.75 was secured upon the right side of the ledger, but the conditions under which this balance was obtained are such that your treasurer feels obliged to call attention to some matters of general policy and interest, which is done at the request of the General Secretary.

"Coming into the office on February 15th, the precedents and practice of previous treasurers have had but little influence upon the impressions received in these three months. They are first impressions, and subject to correction, but seem to be clearly defined and to be in accord with the conclusions of those who have had longer opportunity to study conditions under which the work of the Society is done.

"In the first place, the financial condition of the Society depends upon the legacy receipts of each year to an intolerable degree. These receipts, when tabulated for a long term of years, show such violent fluctuations as to make it immediately evident that there can be no safety in depending upon this item, unless a very modest figure is fixed for that dependence, and the surplus received in any one year above that figure is conserved so as to be available for a series of years when the fixed figure may not be attained. In this connection, it is well to note that a slow but steady tendency is manifested to reduce the aggregate of legacy receipts year by year, and this tendency is not contradicted by the fact that an occa-

sional year shows a large and exceptional figure. At the present time over forty per cent. of the expenditure of the Society depends upon the legacy receipts.

"In the second place, the relations with the Constituent States are such that in order to raise \$100 for the treasury of the C. H. M. S. an average of \$500 must be raised in gross total. For instance, in the state of New Hampshire, in order to secure \$1 for the treasury of this Society, \$2 must be contributed, while in the state of Minnesota \$20 must be raised in order to secure \$1 for our treasury, and in the state of Iowa, said to be the richest Congregational state in the Union, \$5 must be raised in order to secure \$1 for the treasury of this Society.

"Under these conditions, when the general statistics of the treasury show that a deficit on the present basis of contributions of from \$25,000 to \$30,000 per annum is inevitable with the present scale of missionary expenditures, the problem becomes one which staggers the courage of anyone who faces it, since it means that from \$125,000 to \$150,000 per annum must be raised in additional subscriptions in order to close the year of this Society without debt under present conditions, and that only the uncertain and fluctuating item of legacy receipts will in any year prevent such a deficit, in the absence of contributions of this enormously increased amount.

"If you ask how deficits have been avoided in past years under these conditions, the treasurer will have to report that it has only been by depleting the Legacy Equalization Fund, and using this fund for current expenses when the legacy receipts of the year were not available in ordinary amount.

"As regards the Legacy Equalization Fund, it would seem that the purpose of your Board in establishing this was, not that it should be used year by year to supply the deficiency in current receipts, but to supply lack of legacies only and that some definite figure, fixed by careful comparison, and low enough to insure a considerable surplus at the present time, should be made binding upon the executives for use for current expense, until the Legacy Equalization Fund has been built up to at least \$100,000. When such a figure is reached, then any surplus above the fixed amount should be available only in part for the current expenses of the year in which it appeared, in order to avoid the wide fluctuation which would otherwise result in the funds available for the regular work. Such methods are in use in other Societies, and comparison of methods could easily be had which would secure the best plan for our particular purposes. It will, of course, be apparent that the adoption of any such plan would mean at present a drastic reduction of the budget of this Society for its current work, or the maturing of some well considered plan by which the financial relations with the Constituent States would be put upon a different basis, and the treasury given funds adequate to meet the draughts upon it."

DEVELOPING REGULAR SOURCES.

Although we have given due consideration to special financial affairs, we come back to the conviction that the great need is for a development of the regular sources of income. This means, under present plans, the increase of the receipts of the Constituent States that they may do their work better. It is part of our missionary service to help them to this. The percentage benefit of this is not to be despised. But a larger benefit will accrue to us in speedily helping the States to be able to increase their percentages. A material rise cannot come without an increase for all the Societies. We stand or fall together. It would seem, therefore, that what is needed is an "All Together Campaign," vigorous and persistent, for a big increase in denominational giving. The method has been shown us—the Every-Member Canvass. Now let us work it. As an army the forces of the seven Societies should work together, and halt not and hesitate not in the campaign to lay upon the consciences of all our church members the obligation contained in our great missionary appeal. We shall do well, therefore, to give less attention to special efforts and more to regular ones until the special are no longer needed. Let us take care of deficits as best we may, even to the curtailing of work, while we set ourselves to accomplishing the main task.

ORGANIZATION AND SUPERINTENDENCE.

In organization matters, it must be noted that the year has called upon us to surrender our executive head, in the person of Rev. Hubert C. Herring, D.D., for seven years our beloved General Secretary, whose rare and statesmanlike executive ability guided the Society through years of change and danger, and adjusted it to new conditions and demands without loss, and with decided gain, the occasion of deep gratification to us and of high praise to him. Our interest and our prayers follow him lovingly into his new and high duties as Secretary of the National Council. Not the least evidence of the effectiveness of his work is the fact that under the organization which he perfected the work of the Society went on without the slightest jar after his relinquishment of the position and before the Rev. Charles E. Burton, D.D., assumed his duties as General Secretary. This was due both to the fine organization developed and to the qualities of the associates whom he had gathered about him, to all of whom, and especially to the able Associate Secretary, are due the genuine thanks of the Society and of the denomination for devoted loyalty and gracious faithfulness in this time of shifting leadership.

At the January meeting of the Directors, Rev. Charles Emerson Burton, D.D., pastor of the Euclid Avenue Church of Cleveland, Ohio, was elected to succeed Dr. Herring. The election was accepted, the term of service to begin April 15, 1914, and, therefore, after the close of the year covered by this report.

The year has also brought important changes in the Treasury Department. Mr. Lougee, after a period of six years of most faithful and

productive service as Treasurer, relinquished his office in March, 1913, bearing with him the good will of all connected with the Society and its work. We count ourselves, however, most fortunate in being able to secure as his successor Mr. Charles H. Baker, who has assumed the duties of Treasurer, giving one-third of his time to the Home Missionary Society, and two-thirds to the Church Building Society.

Aside from these changes, the organization at headquarters continues substantially as in the past. For information, it should be stated that Associate Secretary Swartz is to assume as his chief function the oversight of superintendency, the state and district Superintendents being under his personal guidance at the direction of the General Secretary; and that Assistant Secretary Breed is to become specifically Publicity and Editorial Secretary, editing our section of "The American Missionary," our pages in "The Congregationalist" and "The Advance," overseeing the issuing of leaflets and special literature, charts, lantern lectures, etc., and continuing his studies of our immigrant work and its presentation to our constituency.

Two years ago we combined in one district Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Arkansas, giving the entire territory into the care of Superintendent Tower. He has been successful in a marked degree. Experience, however, is proving both to him and to us that the area assigned to him is so great that the physical difficulties alone make it seem of dubious value to continue to ask one man to have charge of so large a district. The State Committees of both Oklahoma and Texas have expressed a desire to have the territory redivided, and each Committee wants Mr. Tower assigned to its district.

There have been several changes in the course of the year among the general missionaries. Dr. Butler, who has served for many years in Alabama, has taken charge of the academy at Thorsby. He has been succeeded by Rev. J. M. Graham, who is a graduate of Atlanta Seminary, and who has shown himself a man of great energy and of distinct ability for this kind of work. Rev. C. M. Daley has transferred his activities from Wyoming to Montana. Rev. J. S. Rood of North Dakota has taken the pastorate at Minot, and Rev. J. G. Dickey has been placed in charge of the work hitherto carried by Mr. Rood.

TRAINING FOREIGN-SPEAKING PASTORS.

Another item of superintendence demanding attention concerns our Foreign Departments. For a number of years the Society has coöperated with Chicago Seminary in the support of instructors in the foreign institutes who are also Superintendents of Departments. We also contribute to the salaries of instructors who are not serving as Superintendents. This whole policy was entered upon as an emergency measure, and it has been continued as a practical necessity. Logically there is no more reason why we should educate our foreign-speaking workers than for our training our American ministers. Our expenditure for foreign superintendence, therefore, is far beyond the normal outlay for oversight. We feel that in view of the urgency of taking up new work, and of more adequately sup-

porting what we are doing, The Congregational Home Missionary Society should be speedily relieved of carrying any part of the educational end of the ministry. We, therefore, urge the Commission on Missions to consider most carefully the question of the adequate care of our education of foreign-speaking workers.

COÖPERATION.

We have been in active coöperation with other denominations through the Home Missions Council, in whose deliberations and researches we have taken an active part through our General Secretary, and which we have supported financially to the extent of our apportionment. The importance of the Neglected Fields Survey can scarcely be overestimated. We look for large economies, financially, and for notable increase in effectiveness from the results of this coöperative investigation.

Questions of comity have arisen in several connections, calling for not a little patience, namely, the Tabernacle Church, Denver, Colorado, Cortez, in the same state, and at Ismay, Montana.

There has, however, a very important matter of comity come up in South Dakota, and we believe its significance should be emphasized. A conference of Methodists, Presbyterians, and Congregationalists adopted a plan for the exchange of fields, and under this plan a number of changes have been effected between the Congregationalists and the Methodists. This has resulted in the removal of duplicate churches from several communities, and we earnestly trust that this may be followed by further action of the same kind in other places.

Coöperating with the new instrument of the National Council—the Commission on Missions—we have borne our share of the expenses of that body, furnished facilities for its meetings and work, and joined it in the study of questions arising. We look to this agency for invaluable assistance in the years to come.

At the suggestion of the Commission on Missions, we have again expressed our desire to coöperate with the other Societies in the support of a Joint Educational Secretary, whose business shall be to further the education of Congregationalists in the whole missionary program. Such an agent should be of high value, in view of the increasing coöperation in all our work, and especially in view of the Apportionment Plan.

For several years we have joined with the Sunday-school Society in the support of joint field missionaries. The plan has worked well. Several questions have arisen in connection with it, and a Committee has just been provided to seek conference with the Sunday-School Society relative to this particular form of coöperation.

Some perplexing questions of coöperation have persisted from previous years, particularly with relation to educational institutions that are needful to our work but whose support is inadequate. The Schauffler Training School has been on our list indirectly through the plan of allowing contributions to a certain amount to be credited on our apportionment. Until a better arrangement can be made, we favor continuing this plan.

More perplexing is the development in North Carolina. The Star Collegiate and Agricultural Institute was initiated through the activities of our workers. It greatly needs financial reinforcement far beyond our ability to furnish. We regard it as highly important to our work in the midst of a group of eleven churches and preaching stations, where educational facilities are practically nil, and where the good name of the denomination, as well as considerable property interests are involved. We are in conference with the principal and trustees in the hope of finding ways and means not only for continuing but for greatly strengthening this institution.

Similar conditions exist at West Tampa, Florida, where a much more valuable property is involved, and where there is no difference of opinion concerning the value of the work. It is quite possible that the property will afford an income to assist in carrying on the work.

CITY SOCIETIES.

We are fortunate in being able to report in general a prosperous and hopeful condition in our city work. The Commission on Missions has recommended to us that we attempt to establish the closest possible relationships with the City Societies, in order that their figures may be included in our reports and also in the Year-Book. There are about thirty of these City Societies, though several of them are in a very weak condition, and we are not quite sure whether they should be counted in making a total.

Attention may be called to the fact that in some instances the city organizations serve to deprive the national Society of any considerable income from the churches of these cities. For example, in one New England city the contributions of all the churches went to the treasury of the city organization. Five per cent. of this was paid to the state treasury, and one-third of the five per cent. was turned over to the national Society, which means, of course, that less than two per cent. of the gifts of that city was added to our funds, whereas theoretically thirty-three and one-third per cent. should have come to us. Similar conditions prevail in enough cities to make this matter one of some importance.

As to the work in the cities for which we are primarily responsible, mention may be made of the happy progress in Denver, where the City Park Church has come to self-support, and the Seventh Avenue Church has secured an admirable house. In Pueblo, Pilgrim Church, under aid from our Society, has made more progress than in many years. We have also established a new church in East Pueblo. In El Paso our church, under the leadership of Mr. Hanson, is continuing to prosper. Portsmouth, Virginia, under the care of Mr. Dowding, has had the best year of its history, and it is doing a very fine work. Ingram Memorial Church in Washington has nobly come to self-support.

Thus far success is to be recorded in city work where particular conditions have been faced by local men, with especial devotion to the needs of their city. Dallas, Texas, where four promising enterprises have been

launched and forwarded in the last few years, affords an illustration of notable enlargement of Congregational work through the efforts of individual men. Encouraging conditions are found in other Southern cities. Our leading enterprises in Atlanta are hopeful. Progress has been made in Birmingham, and the development of the city promises rapid increase in property value. At Tampa, old sores of long standing, and of particular seriousness, are being healed, with good promise of valuable spiritual work in the immediate future. In West Tampa, the unique work of Mr. and Mrs. Ensminger and their associates is of untold value to the large Cuban population. The English and Cuban churches, day school, home for boys, and home for girls are all prosperous. At Asheville, North Carolina, a new and vigorous church is being organized, thanks to the consecration and generosity of one man, who has not lacked the following of others to make his investments of self and means effective. The prophecy is safe that we shall soon have at Asheville a strong, self-supporting church.

We call attention also to the work being done in certain cities of the Constituent States. The very remarkable realignment of Congregationalism in Hartford is being rapidly accomplished. It was the privilege of the national Society to take an active part in preparing the ground for this new program in Hartford. We have been permitted to participate in a similar study in Providence and Milwaukee, while we have on hand invitations from a number of other cities to render a like service.

Cleveland calls for remark, because of the commendable action of Plymouth Church in placing with the Congregational Union the proceeds of the sale of its property on conditions that assure a strong new church and an endowment of \$100,000, to place some fourteen churches on their feet. No more encouraging sign has appeared on the horizon than this action of faith, with its example and suggestion of the way to meet city conditions.

The relation of The Congregational Home Missionary Society and the constituent bodies to the city organizations has not yet been satisfactorily adjusted. Of sympathy there is no lack, of effective relationship for service there is little. At this point the practice in Cleveland is suggestive. There the city work is treated as one field for missionary work, and an appropriation is made for the entire work, to be administered by the City Society just as in the case of a single church, while the City Society coöperates with the State Conference in raising funds, just as a church and its pastor coöperate with The Congregational Home Missionary Society in raising money. As the beginning of an effective relationship to City Societies, this policy is commended to the Secretaries and Superintendents for positive action where feasible.

At this juncture, it should be said that our conviction has not lessened, but rather increased, that a large fund for initiating city work should be contemplated by the denomination, and we are inclined to urge our Secretaries and Superintendents to encourage and foster the securing of funds locally, similar to the Cleveland fund though of necessity differently acquired; while, at the same time, we strongly commend to the Congregational

depends upon this Christian service. The demands of our national frontier accentuate the importance of maintaining a fruitful base where laborers are still in training. Consideration of a new ministry to a new rural life in New England urge us also to strengthen what remains for the sake of what shall be in the future. We must idealize the return to the soil by bringing to bear the gospel of the Son of God.

VERMONT.

Returns just made by the statistical secretary of our whole body of churches show a large gain for the calendar year 1909, and a membership the largest in the history of the state. While this gain has been chiefly in the large churches, due in part to special meetings held in the "Chapman Campaign" at the beginning of the year, the mission fields have contributed their full share, continuing as they have without exception for more than twenty years to report a net increase. Two new churches have been formed. One of these is the outcome of a mission cultivated for several years in a chapel constructed shortly after the beginning of the work. Though small in numbers, it occupies alone an extensive field otherwise destitute. The other starts with a membership of nearly two score in a growing railroad village, uniting nearly all the active Christian forces in a thrifty business community. One old church comes to self-support through the gift of a large endowment from a western business man, son of a former officer in the organization. The announcement came as a surprise at the time of the celebration of the centennial.

Work in outlying districts has been actively prosecuted by an enlarged force of women visitors and evangelists. In one instance with the active coöperation of the pastor a region was opened revealing ten districts and outstations tributary to the church, dependent upon it for care and oversight, and hitherto neglected save in a few instances at irregular intervals. The response given to the message was an inspiration to the workers. The goal set for endeavor, through these and other agencies, is to carry the opportunities for religious instruction to every portion of the state wherever the schoolhouse is found.

Some advance has been made in the effort to increase the salaries of pastors up to a minimum of \$700 and parsonage. In many instances it is a process of education for church officials that is needed more than a grant of money. Slowly this process is having its effect. The popular discussions over the increased cost of living are contributing toward this end. There is hope that in the annual church budgets some of the revenue will be diverted from improvement of the church plant to enlargement of the minister's stipend. Already this is evident in some cases.

The work of federating churches of different denominations in communities that have been depleted of population goes on apace. So far as our own denomination is concerned it has been found that sixty-six per cent. of the churches aided by missionary grants are to be found in fields where they come into competition with no other evangelical organization. And in the remaining instances, with scarce an exception, they were first upon the ground. Yet there is a readiness to accept the situation as it is

the denomination. This means not less than \$2,500,000. Such funds would help us to begin to actually accomplish our task. Our plans are definite. We contemplate a million-dollar fund to provide for the expenses of the organization so that every dollar contributed by churches and individuals may go into the field, and thus remove the criticism that money for Missions goes to high-salaried officers and that donors therefore prefer to invest their money in local enterprises. We need \$1,000,000, the income from which, some \$50,000, may go to doing big city work in a big way, such as we are not now permitted to do because we have not the money; and if we had it, comparison with rural outlays would prevent our using it thus.

We need \$250,000 to adequately carry on our immigrant work, particularly so, if we are to continue to educate as well as support foreign-speaking ministers. For raising these funds, we should contemplate going into the field simultaneously with the other Societies, making the effort to secure the city fund largely in cities where it would be used, and coöperating with city and state leaders, both in getting and using it. And, finally, we should have \$250,000 as an Equalization Fund for the balancing of receipts from legacies and matured Conditional Gifts, the need of which has been so forcefully emphasized in the experiences of the past year.

In conclusion, as a Board of Directors, we face the future with courage and welcome the large task with which it confronts us. We solicit the confidence and coöperation of the constituency of the Society, and we pledge ourselves, God helping us, to do our best to forward the great interests entrusted to our care.

A NEW DAY IN ALASKA.

Many particular fields would seem worthy of note did space permit. We mention but one. Our churches in Alaska are in prosperous condition. This reproves our doubts of previous years. But especial significance attaches to this remark because of the fact that our churches there are strategically located to afford us rapidly enlarging opportunities as the new railroad projects open up for settlement large regions which will soon become populous and prosperous. Special plans should be contemplated at once, looking to preparedness to enter that large field.

AGREEMENT WITH NEW YORK STATE.

At the January meeting of the Board of Directors, the following agreement between the Congregational Home Missionary Society and the New York Home Missionary Society was adopted. It has the ratification of the New York state body and needs only the determination of details to become operative:

I. (a) Up to the sum of \$20,000 The Congregational Home Missionary Society agrees to provide forty per cent. of the total receipts, the sum to include ninety per cent. of all gifts made by living donors in New York state to The Congregational Home Missionary Society.

(b) Above a total of \$20,000, and up to \$25,000, The Congregational Home Missionary Society agrees to provide sixty per cent. of the total receipts, the sum to include ninety per cent. of all gifts made by living donors in New York state to The Congregational Home Missionary Society.

(c) Out of the receipts of the New York Home Missionary Society from living donors (that is, churches and individual contributors), the New York Home Missionary Society agrees to pay ten per cent. to The Congregational Home Missionary Society as at present.

(d) This agreement does not include in its operation designated gifts, contributions to the Woman's Home Missionary Union, or legacies left to the New York Home Missionary Society.

(e) This agreement is proposed in view of the present practice of the living donors in the state, of giving their money through the treasuries of the New York Home Missionary Society and The Congregational Home Missionary Society in about the ratio of sixty-six and two-thirds per cent. through the former and thirty-three and one-third per cent. through the latter. If any considerable change of practice should take place, by which any large contributions now passing through one treasury should be diverted to the other, it is understood that a readjustment of this plan would be necessary.

II. If the above plan of distributions is accepted, the conference recommends that The Congregational Home Missionary Society and the New York Home Missionary Society work the State of New York jointly, presenting both state and national work, and we count upon the utmost cordiality in the performance of this task.

III. In view of the larger interest that The Congregational Home Missionary Society will have in the work of New York State, we recommend that a member of the Executive Committee of The Congregational Home Missionary Society be delegated to attend the meetings of the trustees of the New York Home Missionary Society.

IV. It is also recommended that the directors of The Congregational Home Missionary Society and the trustees of the New York Home Missionary Society be requested to devise immediately a system of auditing the accounts of the two societies, by which any conflict of opinion on the subject of the sums to be included may be avoided.

REVIEW OF THE FIELD

The problems of American Home Missions grow no simpler with the passing of the years. As a half century ago, so now, we are oppressed by the number of opportunities for enlarging service, which, owing to the static condition of our treasury receipts, we can not enter.

The Congregational Home Missionary Society determines the denominational strength of to-morrow.

If the Society had funds adequate to the establishment or reinforcement of our work in the thriving cities of the New South, from Washington, D. C., to San Antonio, Texas, if we could extend our operations among the states of the West, where the great ranches are being rapidly broken up into small irrigated tracts, and where mine and mill are combining to produce huge manufacturing centers, we should by that very process increase immeasurably the income of all our benevolent societies in the not distant future.

Figures compiled during the year show amazing results to have developed from the home missionary seed planted by our fathers. During sixty years our home mission investment upon the Pacific Coast totaled \$1,640,842. Within thirty-two years the churches established by our missionaries, and for long periods sustained in whole or in part by our treasury, gave to the American Board \$447,389, and to all our Congregational benevolent societies a grand total of \$3,063,053. And who dares to estimate the impact of our Pacific Coast churches upon world missionary problems in the decades yet to dawn? Because home missionary effort is so marvelously productive, we can not look unmoved upon the shortening of our ability to extend our work, owing to static or reduced income either of men or money for this holy enterprise.

Certain states have been passing through a series of "drought years." In the face of such conditions very often the little groups of frontier Christians can not continue to bear their usual share in the support of their church. Either the church must be abandoned, when its ministrations are most needed, or the Home Missionary Society must enlarge its appropriation. Since the per capita gift of Congregationalists has been, during the past year, but fifty two and a half cents per member, and since our receipts from legacies, normally 47.2 per cent. of our income, was reduced something over \$40,000 in amount, there have been few instances in which we could enlarge our appropriations, and the year has been one of unusual stress on the part of our men. At the cost of great self-sacrifice many score of them have remained with their churches, and the spiritual results of their ministrations are notably apparent. (See "Summary of Results," Page 8.)

The statements that appear below tell the story of achievement under reduced appropriations. Infinitely more might have been accomplished had those who are stewards of the Lord's bounty been more generous in their contributions toward American Home Missions.

CALIFORNIA (SOUTHERN).

Home Missions in Southern California are put to it to keep up with the rapid expansion of population. Although we are constantly extending our line of churches, we are conscious that we are not meeting the need. The conditions we face are so heavy in their demands that the hitherto accepted standards of home missionary giving are not enough. "New occasions teach new duties." We feel that we are facing a "new occasion."

Organization and Building.

We have organized five new churches during the year and have given missionary aid at forty-four points to forty-seven pastors and workers. We have aided the preaching of the Gospel in three foreign tongues at five points: Spanish (2), Armenian (2) and French. The chief foreign-speaking work on this coast is among the Chinese and Japanese, but it is under the care of the American Missionary Association.

Deserving of especial mention is the aggressive work of the Church Extension Society of Los Angeles under the leadership of Dr. George F. Kenncott. This Society assists new or weak enterprises to strength. Its special form of aid consists in assisting, through loans and gifts, needy churches to secure buildings and building sites. Whereas the national Church Building Society assists churches by paying last bills, the function of the Los Angeles Extension Society is to help the enterprises in their beginnings and assist them in paying first bills. The number of Los Angeles Congregational churches is increased by three, swelling the total to twenty-six.

Disaster to the citrus industry contributed to a financial depression which materially affected some of our churches. We are not able to report progress in self-support, one church only becoming independent and that only for a time. One church returned to dependency after a period of self-support.

Coming Responsibility.

Foreign immigration does not as yet constitute our chief problem. Our task is to take care of the hosts of our own American people who come in a constant stream from the East and Middle West to settle in our sunny southland. To minister to them and their children gives us more than we can do, but the problem of foreign immigration seems likely to be added to our task in the very near future. The opening of the Panama Canal will bring a heavy influx from Europe and thus our difficulties will be immeasurably increased. To maintain the religion of Christ in its power and beauty on this western edge of the continent,

fronting the Orient, will tax all of our resources. The clash of East and West as they shall increasingly meet on the shores of the sunset sea will more and more put our Christianity to the test.

With us these are days of flux and movement, the prevailing attitude being one of expectancy. The shadows of large coming events are being cast before. To live on the Pacific Coast in these days of great things imminent is a high privilege, but it is also a high responsibility. From the standpoint of the kingdom of God, Congregationalism feels herself summoned to a distinctive task. We do not wish to fail to rise to our opportunity.

COLORADO.

Civil war caused by the coal strike has crowded almost all other considerations from our minds. It is still hard to focus attention upon the regular activities of our mission churches. Disturbances are so widespread that no section is free from the dark cloud. Our church work is as a consequence sadly affected in many localities and the end is not yet. When war stalks abroad, passion is kindled and friendships are torn asunder.

In the midst of this, we are trying to see our task clearly and are making an endeavor to lay firm and lasting religious foundations. We believe more firmly than ever that men must yet come to obey the law of Christ or there can be no lasting settlement of these troubles. There is more need than ever for the message of peace and good will.

The past year has seen heroic service in Colorado. Retrenchment has been the inevitable result of shrinking values in land and in some sections failure of crops.

Notable successes in church erection have, however, been achieved, as at Seventh Avenue Church, Denver, and Englewood, with the aid of the Church Building Society, is about to dedicate a handsome structure.

Julesburg.

Julesburg, out on the Julesburg plains in northeastern Colorado, is at present erecting a new house of worship. This town, established in the boisterous frontier days, has had a Congregational church for many years. When our present pastor assumed the task of rallying the forces for aggressive work, he discovered the inadequacy of the church building. It was too small and was wind-shaken and worn. By a whirlwind campaign of six days \$5,000 was secured which, with the aid of \$2,000 from the Building Society, will give them a very commodious and homelike church. Rev. Louis Hieb, our pastor at Julesburg, was formerly a missionary in Ceylon. He has entered most heartily into the work of Home Missions and his success has been correspondingly great. During the past two years his wife has been in the hospital three times, but through it all they have not complained. Their heroism is inspiring.

Highland Lake.

Services have recently been established at Highland Lake, one of our distinctly country fields in northern Colorado, where Rev. Charles P. Emery, with an invalid wife and five small children, is attempting to rally the people of the country round, in the little church by the lake. Mr. Emery hopes to be able to supplement his meagre salary of \$600 by a cow and chickens. Oh, for some generous heart to come to the help of such a devoted family!

Special Difficulties.

Rev. James S. MacInnes was moving from Nebraska to Buena Vista, a mountain town, and was caught in the big snow in December. With wife and four children, he cheerfully stood the long wait while the train was stuck in the drift until the blockade was lifted and they could proceed to their destination.

Rev. A. A. Marquardt has been caring for two fields thirty-six miles apart. A good share of the winter he has been compelled to get up at three o'clock in the morning to make the hour and a half ride by rail. Now that spring is here, he is about to open several preaching points in schoolhouses, reaching them on his motorcycle and speaking three or four times each Sunday.

Rev. C. E. Brown has been heroically sticking to his post at Telluride. The first six months he was there he attended one hundred funerals. While he is not under commission as a home missionary, the work he is doing is distinctly of that order. The classic example of the man "who was willing to sacrifice all of his wife's relations in the war" often comes to mind, for the minister who undertakes a small, run-down, helpless church not only assumes hardships for himself but places burdens heavy to be borne upon his wife and helpless children. With heroic devotion, however, these noble wives of home missionaries face the poverty and hardship incident to their lot, and toil on without a murmur.

Acute Needs in Country and City.

The home missionary need in Colorado was never so acute as now. The glamour of frontier days and boom mining towns has gone. But the real demand for steady and permanent Christian work increases. Grandchildren of the first settlers, now boys and girls in their teens, are living in communities absolutely untouched by the church. In others the support of religious services is so inadequate that it does not command the respect of thoughtful men and women.

Our problem therefore is one of reaching the godless rural community. It is also the problem of the city. Over fifty per cent. of the people of Colorado live in cities and towns of 2,500 and upwards, and the tide that has set in toward the centers cannot be stayed. How inadequately we are facing the oncoming of this tide only those of us who are close to the real situation can appreciate or understand. Josiah Strong in the "New World-Life" says: "When the tremendous significance of the coming city flashed upon my mind, it shook me, body and

soul, like an ague. I wish it might shake millions out of their lethargy and millions of money out of their pockets to meet the mighty emergency involved in this vast cosmic transformation."

Our prayer is that men of means may have a vision of what the investment of their dollars in laying foundations for the future will mean fifty years hence.

CONNECTICUT.

Congregationalism in Connecticut during the year 1913 did not deny nor desert its calling. The record could be made to reveal almost anything, according to separate or special inferences. The total increase in church membership might seem to indicate that the army had been marching time or marching in barracks, but in many places along the line there have been activity and achievement. The cityward trend of the population and the change in the Commonwealth constituency keep ever imminent readjustment and realignment.

Centrifugal Movements.

In the five largest cities of the state, the ancient central churches are becoming more competitive because the move of the people is more centrifugal. If meetinghouses could only take a trolley transfer to the thickly residential districts, the mountain to Mahomet problem would be solved.

On the face of the returns, it would appear that in the historic city of Hartford (the home of Hooker and in the bailiwick of Bushnell), Congregationalism has met a Bull Run. Four churches have federated into two and another has fallen by the wayside, forming a total of three less. But, looking back over a score of years, we see that the Congregational church membership of the city has splendidly increased, keeping well up to the proportional growth of population, with its marked percentage of increase of aliens. Two meetinghouses and two ministers are not necessarily twice as effective as one of each, and, often, are less effective. The new enterprises in growing suburbs are strategic out stations of promise, and in each of the five largest Connecticut cities we find this extension work.

The Foreign Flood.

The foreign flood does not subside, immigration is at high tide, and the birth rate rolls in by billows rather than ripples. It is a tremendous task for the one-fifth American in this state to leaven the four-fifths lump of alien with the finest ideals and best Christian customs of the old Yankee stock.

Dr. Steiner declares that New Britain is the most foreign city in the United States. Congregationalism can show Swedish, Italian, Armenian, and Persian-Assyrian conquests there. This, however, is hardly a dent. If Elihu Burritt were reincarnated in this place of his nativity, he would find the ten languages which he was wont to speak trippingly on the tongue totally inadequate to fully equip him for all the needed good works of the Gospel.

The increasing number of foreigners found in the membership of the native churches is encouraging. Even they of Italy are found, not only in good and regular standing, but active and efficient in the constituency of the so-called fashionable churches. Strangely enough, we find caste creeping in among the foreigners where we would least suspect it. Though practically using the same language and literature and engaged in identical occupations, our missionary in Willington found that Bohemians and Slovaks would not blend in brotherly worship. On the other hand, Jews and Gentiles get together in one of our rural sanctuaries for a community betterment conference, and carry out a program printed in parallel English and Yiddish.

Training Leaders for Foreign-Speaking Work.

Connecticut is probably the pioneer in commissioning a Yankee born and bred, a Dartmouth and Hartford Seminary trained man, for sole and special work for the Italian in this state. In the way of preface and preparation he is taking two years' study in Italy to secure accuracy and fluency in the language. In a recent report of a trip in the rural districts, he found scores of returned men converted in New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, and numerous Protestant churches founded by these men, first in the face of opposition, but now accepted and respected, flourishing and influential. A converted Italian immigrant returning to his native land results in a foreign missionary.

Our Efficient Rural Churches.

The country churches on the whole lead the class. The church means more in a place where there are not so many other things. It can assimilate the aliens, for they do not rush in with such violence and force in the farming communities. The country people appreciate the church as the chief of institutions. They respond to overtures to share in increasing the salaries of the ministers. They are loyal to benevolence and apportionment, and possess local pride.

Those who have gone out from the country churches do not forget them financially. The country churches of Connecticut will stand comparison with those of any other state and not suffer. When the theological seminaries train men for the rural ministry as carefully and well as for foreign service, and youthful apostles are not disobedient to the heavenly vision which reads, "A Country Pastorate as a Life Calling," the millennium will be well begun.

DANISH-NORWEGIAN DEPARTMENT.

The Danish-Norwegian Department comprises both independent and Congregational churches, some seventy in number, about half of them being connected with our local Congregational Associations. They are served by fifty-nine ministers, most of whom were trained by Chicago Seminary. Occasionally an independent church becomes Congregational, impelled by the influence of its minister trained in our school, by better

acquaintance with our polity and principles and spirit, or by the need of financial help in the support of a pastor or the lifting of a debt on property. During the year one such church came to us with its property and established work. New free churches are sometimes formed by groups of people coming from a Lutheran church, because they cannot find spiritual nourishment and are denied freedom in worship and in taking part in services and Christian work. Two such churches were formed this year, one in Brooklyn, New York, and one in Winnipeg, Canada, each calling one of our Seminary men as its pastor. New church buildings were dedicated in three places: Devil's Lake, North Dakota, Hoboken, New Jersey, and Madison, Wisconsin. One church receiving \$360 a year aid came to self-support. There are new missions looking to us for help in Duluth, Minnesota, and Portland, Oregon.

The work goes forward, as is usual in evolutionary movements, with a call to struggle, suffering, patience, and faith. Some features may be noted:

Centers of Spiritual Power.

The people demand earnest gospel preaching on expository lines, with long, rather than brief sermons. Frequent revival meetings are held. The prayer meetings are emphasized as the place for every Christian. Worldliness is discountenanced. Conversions are expected and worked for, the people in the pews cooperating well with the preacher to claim for the Kingdom anyone apparently under conviction.

Interest in Home and Foreign Missions.

Gifts go mostly to the support of missionaries of their own number and under their own control. The tent mission appeals to them, and they are in direct touch with Scandinavian missionaries in China, India, Africa, and South America, under the direction of the Scandinavian Alliance Mission. In addition to this, most of our Congregational churches try to meet the Apportionment Plan, so far as they understand it.

Special Efforts for Young People.

Religious meetings are usually held Sunday afternoons at four o'clock, followed by refreshments and a social hour in the church, the young people remaining for the evening service, at which many of them serve in choirs and orchestras. Homes for young women are maintained by the churches in Chicago, Brooklyn, and Boston. At the latter place there is also a home for young men. At centers like Chicago and New York, the choirs of a group of churches unite in an annual song fest, which is made strongly evangelistic, and is the occasion of a large offering for Missions.

Conservative in Doctrine.

The congregations hold strongly to the Bible as the inspired Word of God, and follow a literal interpretation very closely. The divinity of Christ, a vicarious atonement, and the premillennial coming of Christ, are made quite prominent in teaching and preaching. The Moody Colportage

Library books have a great circulation among them, and have had much to do with their development.

Tendency to Extreme Independency or Individualism.

This is seen in the many little independent churches scattered over the country, having very little fellowship, and fighting shy of denomination-alism. We formerly said there was only one school in which to train our ministers, namely, our Danish-Norwegian Institute in Chicago Seminary. This year we have come to realize that three others are looked to. Rushford Bible Institute was started with our encouragement, and with a view to preparing men for the seminary course. Some churches seem to be satisfied with the limited course a man gets there. Moody Institute has now a group of about twenty Danes and Norwegians, and three of them have been called to our churches this year. Moreover, Dr. A. B. Simpson's school (the Christian Alliance) is used by some of our people in the East, and two men from there have been called to serve churches in this Department. In the case of the two last-named schools, of course, the men take all their training in English. Independence is also seen in the publications. Our weekly paper, "Evangelisten," was formerly alone in the field, but now there are four national papers besides many little local publications. The last one to come out is published by the former editor of "Evangelisten," who went to Colorado on account of tuberculosis, and was supported by us there for six months. When he found he could not return, he started another paper. These tendencies make our work difficult, and yet we are making some headway in getting more coöperation among the churches and closer relation to our own denomination. A better and fuller cultivation of these churches by our English-speaking churches and leaders would help us greatly.

IDAHO (SOUTHERN) AND EASTERN OREGON.

It is hardly possible to give an adequate survey of the missionary work in this field without speaking of the economic conditions because they largely give character to our work. This district is spoken of as "The Last Frontier." Perhaps it is. At any rate it is true that all the frontier elements are still to be found here. We have the cowboy and the sheep-herder, the hunter and trapper, the prospector and miner, the lumberjack and homesteader, as well as the ubiquitous sage brush. Isolation, privation, and hardship are common experiences. Our towns and cities are small and far between, and most of them have the earmarks of frontier life. The risk of new ventures, the crudeness of beginnings, the influx of settlers, the booming of new enterprises, and the restlessness and constant shifting of the population are elements which must be dealt with. These things determine the character of our missionary work; it is frontier; it is the making of beginnings, the laying of foundations; and it is necessarily expensive. To do our work we must for a long time depend on the generosity and benevolence of the good people in the East and the Middle West.

Resources.

On the other hand, this section of the country is blessed with a delightful climate, with soil as rich as any in the Mississippi valley, with mountain streams to supply scores of cities with pure water, with rivers that can develop an incalculable amount of electric power, with abundant grazing for sheep and cattle, with lumber and minerals in quantity, with valleys that produce fruit of the finest flavor, with plateaus that produce wheat as hard as any in the country, with resources of every kind that make it an empire sufficient unto itself.

Furthermore, in the last decade Idaho was the third state in the Union in point of increase of population. And it is nearly a pure American frontier, for the population is more than ninety per cent. Anglo-Saxon. These things give character to our missionary work; they inspire it; they obligate us to do large things and they give promise of large returns. The Great Basin, with the Rockies on the east and the Cascades on the west, is now in its adolescent period; it is coming into self-consciousness. It will be worth our while to be here with the forces of Christianity to help give direction to its thought-life and to its energies, for it is going to be a giant. But, as I have said, for the present this work is necessarily expensive. We have now forty-one English churches in the state. Only six of these are self-supporting, and five of them pay only \$1,000 in salary, and find it hard to do that. Those who are at all familiar with frontier conditions understand this without explanations. Inadequate ministerial supply is one of our discouragements. The reason for this may be small salaries, little chance of advancement, and the great cost of moving; but the general frontier conditions are the chief cause.

Results of the Year's Work.

Our conference organization and machinery are now as complete in every detail as are those of any state. Our churches are incorporated, and their property is being tied to the denomination. We have seven new English churches, three new church buildings, one new parsonage, and sixteen new Sunday-schools. During the last year we have had a field worker who has given his time to evangelism. That is undoubtedly the best piece of work we have done. Our total church membership has been nicely increased, and a number of our churches have been made glad.

ILLINOIS.

The past year has been marked by some achievements but no signal victory. Our receipts registered a little advance over the previous year, as they have done for a number of years past, the benevolent contributions showing a total increase over last year of more than \$9,000 and the increase for home missionary work being over \$1,200. There was an increase for each one of the Societies except the Building Society, which could not be expected to maintain the high standard of last year, due to the special debt-raising campaign in Chicago.

These facts indicate a steady gain for our churches in the adoption and working of the Apportionment Plan. There is, however, much to be gained, as we have reached not quite \$112,000 of the \$200,000 asked from the churches of Illinois.

A United Missionary Campaign was conducted in a number of our churches, and resulted in improvements that will show markedly in the report for next year.

The work of the state evangelist, Rev. Walter Spooner, has been one of the finest parts of our achievement for the year. That work is gaining acceptance and increasing in fruitfulness from month to month. The first three months of 1914 almost equaled in results the total work of 1913.

Organization and Federation.

We have organized but one new church in the state during the year, that at Argo, on the outskirts of Chicago. This field gives promise of large development in the near future.

Our work in East Moline, under the strong leadership of the Rev. Malcolm F. Miller, has made substantial progress. The building has been remodeled, the basement furnished for social and Sunday-school work, and an increase in numbers registered in every department.

We have another federation to report—that of our church at Crystal Lake with the Church of the Disciples. These two buildings are at considerable distance from each other, but there is hope of a united and strong work as a result of this federation.

Italian Work.

Our Italian department has extended its lines very materially under the leadership of the Rev. A. M. Martignetti, who is giving all his time to our denominational interests. Work has been organized, and is being vigorously prosecuted, in La Salle, which promises to be the center of our Italian interests, and also at Oglesby, in addition to the organization which has been for several years conducted at Spring Valley. A fourth station, Cedar Point, is being cared for, but the work there is not regularly conducted because of strenuous opposition on the part of the Anarchists, who have shown violent dislike to our missionary.

Following the National Council, the Chairman of our Board of Trustees sent out an appeal to our churches, asking that they enter upon a campaign to secure an increase of five per cent. in church membership, Sunday-school attendance, and benevolent contributions before the approaching Easter. This appeal brought a fine response from our churches, and there have been most gratifying reports from every part of our state. A new spirit seems to be moving among us, and we are looking forward to better things than have ever been achieved in Illinois.

IOWA.

The record of the year presents no unusual features. We no longer have the lure of the frontier, though there are frontier conditions—in spots. We do not have the challenge of a large incoming foreign population, though we have a considerable number of people of foreign birth. Our people move rapidly from farm to city, and from farm and city to all parts of the great West. It is a question whether this depletion of population is offset by a corresponding influx. The population of the state is practically at a standstill, with a possible leaning toward a loss.

Ours is, therefore, the task of sustaining the work we have. The opportunity for extension into unoccupied city or country districts is limited. We try to be alert to see such opportunities when they come. We have a chance now and then to take possession of an attractive suburban community or a neglected rural region. A church counted as dead or dormant is sometimes brought to newness of life through an awakened spiritual interest. But the bulk of our work is intensive rather than extensive. We aim to make each mission church a powerful factor in the community, deepen its spiritual life, and broaden the range of its interests. While we are watchful of opportunities to extend our work, our more immediate concern is to give fostering care to the fields already occupied.

New Organizations.

Two churches have been organized during the year. Some half a dozen churches, by special effort and thorough-going canvass of the local field, have been brought to self-support. Our mission fields have raised \$16,000 for their own support, and have received from the Home Missionary Society about thirty per cent. of the amount required to maintain religious services. Other churches, through adverse circumstances, have found it necessary to ask for missionary aid. Thus, the number of mission fields fluctuates slightly from year to year. But in the last few years there has been but little change in the number of fields that have been under the fostering care of the Society.

Advance in Cities.

The most encouraging features of our missionary enterprise appear just now in our city work. Dodge Memorial Church, Council Bluffs, has probably made the largest net growth. It is a typical city mission field, presenting problems requiring infinite tact and patience in handling. It is a community of wage earners with modest attainments and possessions and of every shade of belief and unbelief. Somewhat different is the constituency out of which we expect to build Plymouth Church, Waterloo. Here we are in the midst of an active, developing, industrial center, surrounded by other churches with established prestige and attractive houses of worship. The church has been organized four years, but has been without a church home. We expect that this great need will be supplied within the next twelve months. An attractive residential district in Des Moines has been presented for Congregationalism. And with the newly-organ-

ized City Union, which is composed of the Congregational fellowship of the capital city, we expect that not only shall this new enterprise be properly fostered, but that the whole circle of our denominational interest shall receive more effective oversight.

Progress in Rural Work.

Distinct progress has been made in a few of our rural fields. Some of our pastors in these communities are catching the larger vision of the possibilities of the country church. There are abundant resources, both of money and men in most of these fields. To link these resources up with a large program of social service is being attempted in a number of instances. This is bound to be productive of good.

Gain in Contributions.

The receipts for the year show a hopeful gain, not only for Home Missions, but for the whole missionary enterprise. The Every-Member Canvass has been adopted by a large number of our churches with the usual encouraging results. Quarterly remittances are coming from a number of our leading churches. Iowa will line up with every progressive movement in the denomination, and will attempt to do its share in Christianizing our country.

KANSAS.

We, in Kansas, are endeavoring to put our work on a sharing basis. We are trying to impress upon our churches the fact that it is a sharing proposition; that Kansas Congregationalism is a family affair; that it not only concerns one church or one community alone, but the entire Congregational family of the state.

Congregational Kansas.

The Superintendent was recently asked by one of our good ladies how much of a Congregational family Kansas had. The reply was 15,500 actual members of the family, with a large number of others who by their presence and gifts are in sufficiently close relationship with the family to be considered as brothers-in-law or sisters-in-law. To these we extend the glad hand, and assure them of a hearty and wholesome welcome. Twenty-five of our churches receive aid from the Conference in sums ranging from \$100 to \$500 per annum.

The endeavor of the Conference has been to raise a budget of \$10,000 for home missionary purposes. This amount has been aimed at for several years past, but we have never been able to realize it fully. The past year, though a lean one, because of drought and crop failure, has come a little nearer reaching the goal than others, the final sum reached being about \$8,500 on home missionary apportionment, and \$1,034 on the Conference debt, making a total of a little above \$9,500. The home missionary apportionment was raised by apportioning the churches in sums ranging from \$10 to \$635.

Apportionment Plan.

The apportionment system is being thoroughly placed before the churches by representatives of the various associations, one man from each association going among the churches in his district and holding conferences with the people, explaining fully the plan and securing the coöperation of the churches in an endeavor to raise the full amount asked for 1914 for all purposes. This plan promises much for a future increase of all the benevolences.

Growing Churches.

We are pleased also to note continued growth in the membership of our churches. The largest growth for any single church for 1913 has been that of the Central Congregational Church of Topeka, whose additions reached the number of 126 for the year. Quite a number of our smaller churches have had substantial gains of from ten to fifty members each.

The activities of the church life have been noticeable in the erection and dedication of three new buildings: Hutchinson church at a cost of about \$12,000, Sedgwick at a cost of about \$10,000, and Sylvia at a cost of perhaps \$8,000. Three new churches are at present under headway, namely, Central church of Kansas City, the church at Garfield, each of which will cost from \$10,000 to \$12,000, and the Maize church, almost completed, which will cost perhaps \$6,000.

We have but few vacancies at present among the self-sustaining churches. Quite a few exist, however, in the weaker outlying districts, where crop failures have caused the people to leave. In some cases there is a reduced population to tell the story of crop failure, hard times, and discouragement.

On the whole, however, our churches are hopeful, and are pushing ahead with courage, knowing that often victory comes after there has been seeming defeat.

MAINE.

The year 1913 was a disappointing one in Maine, on the whole, chiefly because there was a serious falling off in the average of receipts which in a measure affected the work unfavorably. Legacies fell to the low level of \$421, whereas estimates had been based upon the expectation of receiving about \$7,000 or \$8,000. This, with a wrong balance from 1912, left a debt of \$8,132 at the close of the year.

In other respects it was a fair average year, showing some progress along most lines. A rather larger sum was realized from the churches than has been the case in recent years. A larger number of churches among those aided by the state reached their apportionment than in any previous year, while the good record of showing more gains than losses in membership was maintained, although the state as a whole showed a decrease. The actual gain was fifty-one.

The Year's Record.

One hundred and one persons were employed by the Society in the active work of the ministry for a greater or less period, their services aggregating nearly sixty-six years. The churches aided numbered ninety-eight, which, with other places occupied where there is no organized church, made 160 places where work was carried on for the whole or a portion of the year. Twenty-three of these were among foreign-speaking people.

This was one of the years when we neither organized a new church nor erected a new church building. A new and much needed vestry was added to the Masardis building and the whole structure was painted. With the parsonage this is now a compact and serviceable piece of church property and a credit to the village. A new parsonage was built at Jackman.

A notable improvement in the administration of the Society was made in the establishment of a Congregational headquarters in an office building in the heart of the business section of Portland, at 95 Exchange Street. In the Superintendent's absence the office is in charge of the Assistant Treasurer, who is also stenographer and bookkeeper. The value of having such headquarters has been amply demonstrated since the office was opened.

The Society was unusually hard hit by the death, during the year, of three laymen who had long been connected with it in one capacity or another. Mr. G. H. Eaton had been a trustee and director for twelve years; Mr. W. P. Hubbard was a trustee and director for nineteen years, and treasurer twelve years, an unbroken record of thirty-one years; Mr. A. W. Butler was president four years and trustee and director seven years, a total of eleven years given to the work of the state. All were men of the very highest character, splendidly qualified for the work, and devoted to it.

The union of the Maine Missionary Society with the State Conference, in the judgment of the large majority of church supporters, is being fully justified as the years go by, though there are still a few, even among leaders, who do not approve of it. That time will fully vindicate it in the estimation of every Congregationalist is the opinion of those who are nearest to the heart of things in Maine.

MASSACHUSETTS.

In contributions for Home Missions, Massachusetts has maintained the average for recent years, being exceeded in gifts per capita only by Illinois and Michigan of the states east of the Mississippi, while the gifts of the dead still come forth in good measure for the filling of the treasury of the national Society, as the treasurer's tabulated report will indicate to you. But we hope that, by the response of our churches to the appeal of the United Missionary Campaign, the gifts of the living will be increased for the more adequate support of the entire missionary enterprise.

Veteran Rural Communities.

In many rural communities the process of depletion, which has been going on for generations until it would seem that all resources must have been drained away, still continues its relentless work. Increasing investment must be made by the Home Missionary Society, to maintain in such communities the ministries of the Christian Church. It surprised some, accustomed to measure the worth of the investment of missionary money by the bulk of the resulting institutions, to learn how large a proportion of our investment of money and of men is in such churches, which may never, within our lifetime, feel the turning of the tide. But, in the same way of sympathetic helpfulness by which we would stand by the veterans of the ministry after their years of service, so we would stand by these veteran churches, which in the years past have given of their strength for the building of all this nation and the Christian conquest of the world. And we are confident that you of the West will not begrudge the money which we withhold from your frontiers that we may discharge in some measure this our obligation—your obligation—to these churches of the old Bay State.

New Alien Communities.

At the same time we face the onrush of the new peoples. Only 328 of every thousand of our population are native whites of native parentage. Of our 3,366,000 people, the Roman Church claims 1,383,000 as in its communion. The Eastern churches and the synagogues claim many thousands more. The aliens throng around Plymouth Rock and in old Salem, while Boston's north end is a Babel of Old-World languages. To these peoples we are striving to minister of the great possessions of our Pilgrim fellowship. Ours peculiarly is the responsibility and the privilege. The cost is heavy for this service both in money and in the patient, persistent, personal effort which it requires. But we feel sure that you will not begrudge us the money, and we will not begrudge the service.

Progress in Many Directions.

Let me speak of encouragements. In the rural field we are glad to find an increasing efficiency in many a local church and a heartier and more alert coöperation of all the forces of uplift. This we encourage in every way possible. Our Finnish people have made substantial progress; two new church buildings have been completed by them. A chapel for the black Portuguese from Brava is just being completed in a Cape Cod village. Our French work in Fall River is making a more effective impact upon the great French population of that city. In the midst of the large Italian colony in East Boston, our House of Good Will is rendering a larger service of neighborly uplift than ever before. Manifold are the forms of our enterprises among the alien peoples; the spirit is one.

It is heartening to observe the increasing attention to the needs of the aliens. Local churches inquire as to methods of neighborhood service, and university students seek intimate acquaintance with its problems. The

hospitable attitude toward the newcomers is increasingly manifested. We thank God for this.

It is a heavy burden which the churches of Massachusetts must carry—this burden of responsibility for the old life and the new. But we believe that we have your sympathy in the bonds of our great fellowship.

We of Massachusetts on our part, with all the urgency of our tasks, would not forget the wider work, or the nation's farthest need. "The horizon of Massachusetts will not be bounded by Mt. Greylock; we will still have the vision of the field beyond the Berkshires."

MICHIGAN.

In the home missionary field there have been employed, for the whole or a part of the year, sixty-six missionaries, who have supplied 106 churches and outstations, rendering a total of 632 months' service. Thirty missionary pastors have ministered to a single congregation, and thirty-six have ministered to two or more congregations. Seven churches have assumed self-support: Durand, East Lansing, Freeland, Hersey, Prattville, Saranac, and Williamston. In addition to assuming self-support, Durand has purchased a parsonage. Seven years ago the home missionary board proposed to increase the grant to Durand, provided it would make needed repairs on the church building, and then, at the earliest possible date, secure a parsonage. A similar proposition was made to the church at Saranac. Both have fulfilled their promise, and are much stronger to-day because they have coöperated with the State Home Missionary Society in carrying out this program. East Lansing, after receiving aid for four years, during which time it has built and largely paid for its church building, assumed self-support on a budget of \$3,500. It has also voluntarily increased the amount of its benevolence apportionment. Freeland has doubled its benevolences, and reports it is easier to raise the pastor's salary as a self-supporting church than it was as a home missionary church. Encouraging reports also come from the other churches that have assumed self-support. Special mention should be made of the work of the Larger Benzonía Parish. Under the direction of pastors Mills and Holman it has developed to such an extent that a second assistant is required for the field.

Ministerial Bureau.

The work of finding a sufficient number of ministers, well qualified and available for our vacant churches, especially the smaller ones, is a good deal like the classic quest of a needle in a haystack. It is a never-ending and discouraging work, but improvement is noticeable. Gray hairs and bald heads are not quite so objectionable as they were a few years ago, if a minister has a young heart and an open mind, is in good health, is an honest worker, is a good mixer, talks the language of to-day, and lives happily with his wife. At present our vacant fields are few. If we had twelve men adapted to these fields, we could fill every vacancy in the state that is in a condition to receive a pastor.

Conserving Denominational Resources.

The action of the Conference in providing, as a condition of granting home missionary aid to any church, that the property of said church and parsonage be secured to the Conference by deed or otherwise, in order to prevent its alienation from Congregational fellowship, was brought promptly to the attention of all the home missionary churches. Three, which had received large home mission aid, declined to comply with the conditions, and the assistance was discontinued. The remaining mission churches have all voted to comply with the conditions, and have either executed deeds of mortgage or have them in process of execution.

Encouraging Financial Condition.

We seem to be emerging from a period of financial embarrassment, incident, largely, to the confusion growing out of our early unfortunate experience with the Apportionment Plan. The churches are showing a fine spirit of coöperation with the board of trustees regarding the home missionary budget. For the year ending December 31, 1912, 256 churches contributed to Home Missions. Of this number, thirty-nine met their apportionment in full, and seventy-one exceeded it. The first quarter of the year is usually a dry period, but this year the churches have responded so promptly during the quarter as to enable the treasurer to pay all current bills without making any bank loans. If the same interest is taken by the churches in remitting promptly at the end of the second quarter, it will go a long way toward tiding us over the summer months, when the receipts are almost nothing.

MINNESOTA.

Minnesota has a great home missionary problem, and it is Minnesota that makes this problem. It is a state of vast and varied resources. It has a soil that is as fertile as can be found anywhere; its forests are still rich in the lumberman's product; its iron mines contain fabulous wealth; its cities afford the very best markets and facilities for transportation; while its rivers and charming lakes, its blue skies, and tonic air make it one of the most beautiful and attractive regions for the summer vacationist.

It is these natural resources that are to-day attracting multitudes and taxing our Missionary Society to the utmost. A tide of immigration is pouring into Minnesota. The Scandinavian and the German still come as they have been coming since the beginning of the state's history. But there come also to-day many people from the countries of Southern Europe. These people are as distinct from one another as they are from us. They come cherishing the Old World prejudices and race hatreds. They settle in our large cities, in the mining towns, and construction and lumber camps. Many Bohemians, Slovaks, and Poles, as well as large numbers of Germans and Scandinavians, take up land. They are thrifty people, make good farmers, and build comfortable and spacious homes for themselves. The Germans and Scandinavians are easily assimilated.

lated, but not so the heterogeneous mass from Southern Europe. They need Americanizing, but, first of all, they need that distinctive type of Christianity found in our best American churches. The Minnesota Society is taxed beyond its resources to meet the needs of this new flood of immigration and to make the church a dominant factor in the rapidly-developing sections of the state. With entirely inadequate finances, it is doing a highly creditable work.

Development and Expansion.

Within the year a new Association, the Rainy River Association, in the extreme northern part of the state has been organized. It now has five settled pastors, with seventeen churches and mission stations and opportunities for growth and development everywhere.

Nine churches have been dedicated during the year, and two more are nearly ready for dedication. Three new churches have been organized, several parsonages have been built, and eight new mission stations opened. The Society now cares for eighty-five mission churches and stations. This work is accomplished with the expenditure of about \$1,400, all of which, including five per cent. of all receipts from churches which is sent to the national Society, is raised by Minnesota. To do the work which so imperatively needs to be done, the State Society should have not less than \$20,000 annually. There are hundreds of communities in Minnesota to-day that are destitute of religious services. The Macedonian call comes to us again and again, and all that we can do is to offer words of sympathy and express the hope that before long we will be able to send them the Bread of Life. With the adoption of the Apportionment Plan by all our churches, it is fervently hoped that an adequate fund will be realized for necessary work. The Plan is well under way, and the income of the Society is increasing.

Coöperation and Success.

A new venture was tried during the latter part of the winter, when a simultaneous campaign of pastoral evangelism was inaugurated, under the auspices of the state Society. About forty pastors entered into the plan with enthusiasm, holding meetings in as many churches. As a result, scores of souls were added to our church rolls, churches were revived and heartened, and the important fact was made evident that our pastors make good evangelists and constructive workmen. The needs of Minnesota are very great, but a fine spirit of coöperation prevails throughout the state, and the outlook is full of encouragement and hopefulness.

MISSOURI.

Missouri is in the midst of a general evangelistic movement, with reports of spiritual awakening coming from many directions.

Two new church buildings have been erected. A number of churches have made extensive repairs and alterations. Three churches have installed pipe organs. Significant achievements have been made by both

the Constituent City Societies. The National Council was entertained at Kansas City in October. In connection with this gathering the State Conference presented an exhibit of its work representing forty-seven years of its history.

A gain in Sunday-school enrollment is one of the net results of the year's work, the credit being due to our Sunday-school Department and to our Sunday-school Superintendent, Dr. J. P. O'Brien. Sunday-school Teachers' Training Schools have been inaugurated in four cities, all more or less through Congregational initiative.

We have had our share in promoting the first meeting of missionary and ecclesiastical executives of all denominations to grapple with problems of coöperation. We are joining in the team work required for the holding of missionary conferences in prominent centers throughout the state, our part of the United Missionary Campaign.

Statistical Record.

The condensed statistics of work in the Home Missionary Department are as follows:

Number of men employed, 18; women, 4; number of fields 27, divided as follows: private subscription, 1; St. Louis City Missionary Society, 4, of which one is aided in building alone; Conference and St. Louis City Missionary Society, jointly, 2; Conference and Kansas City Union, jointly, 1; Missouri Congregational Conference, 15, of which 2 are federated enterprises; branch relationship with churches, 4.

Number of weeks labor, 1,070; sermons, 1,818; prayer meetings, 795; Sunday-school sessions attended, 1,023; calls, 11,904; funerals, 117; marriages, 55; average total morning attendance, 949; average total evening attendance, 1,057; average prayer meeting (17 fields), 278; Sunday-school enrollment, 3,166; church membership, 2,097; addition on confession, 85, by letter, 34, total, 119.

Cole Camp has completed and dedicated a new \$10,000 brick church erected upon the site of the frame structure destroyed by fire in December, 1912. Hope, St. Louis, has just completed its superb new building at a cost of \$20,000. The building and site represent a value of \$30,000. Seven of our home missionary churches have been repaired and redecorated.

Christian Leadership.

Two members of home mission churches, and seven members of three independent churches, nine in all, have volunteered for Christian leadership on the home and foreign mission field.

City Societies.

The great achievement for the Kansas City Union was the entertainment of the National Council, assumed by them on behalf of the churches of Greater Kansas City.

The Congregational City Missionary Society of St. Louis has now completed its \$16,000 Get Together Campaign Fund, through which means

were provided for the following: The erection of Hope; the creation of a building fund for Immanuel; the purchase of the Bethlehem Church lot, hitherto rented; the payment of the indebtedness upon United Church; the repairing of two city missionary church buildings. All city missionary property will be put in good physical condition and all debts paid in full.

The new state organization is now complete. Its provisions have become familiar and its departments are in working order. From this time on much of the most successful work Missouri does will be of the routine commonplace order which makes less interesting reading but produces continued results.

Bethlehem Church, St. Louis, and the Tabernacle, Kansas City, held Vacation Bible Schools during the summer. The enrollment totaled 400.

MONTANA.

Montana is still "Mighty" and "In the Making." Two of the United States land officers of the state recorded the largest number of homestead filings in the country. People in search of land have been pouring in from all sides, and even Canada. At the recent grain exhibition in Dallas, Texas, with over thirty states competing, and some foreign countries, Montana carried off one-third of all the prizes, and twenty-eight of these were national and world sweepstakes. It is such reports which have captured the attention of the land hungry. One of our transcontinental railway lines is being electrified. Many new lines of railway have been projected and only await easy financial conditions to be pushed through to completion. One of the largest Indian reservations of the West is being opened for settlement this summer.

Social Advance.

There have been some signs of a moral awakening in the better enforcement of law, the closing of saloons on Sundays, and the wiping out of the restricted districts in some of the towns and cities.

Under the auspices of the Home Missions Council a state movement for a federation of the churches has been started, and it is hoped in the near future this will be carried to completion.

Montana Leads in Apportionment.

The past year has been one of progress in our missionary work. We organized a dozen English-speaking churches, besides some among the German people. Our missionary churches added twenty per cent. to their membership. We have dedicated several new churches and have a number in course of construction. Our supply of ministers has kept up with the addition of a number of mature, strong men. Montana came the nearest of all the states to raising the full apportionment for benevolences. In the past year our force of general members has been changed by the coming of C. M. Daley, of Wyoming, to take the place of E. E. Smith in the northern part of the state. We should have a large increase of missionary money for overtaking our opportunities for expansion. There

are wide stretches occupied by new settlers, where the foot of the preacher and the missionary has not come; there are new lines of railway with scores of projected towns, all inviting the investment of Pilgrim men and money for the planting and developing of churches.

A Great Challenge.

Then there is Butte, the largest mining city in the world, with a population of well nigh 80,000 and growing, the wickedest city of the state and the greatest moral menace, without a church of our order. Twenty and more years ago there was a church of our name in Butte. We should not rest under the challenge of this city till we have had our share in making the "Copper City" of the nation a veritable city of God, with a great religious meetinghouse of the Congregational faith.

NEBRASKA.

Nebraska, being an agricultural state, has suffered considerably the past year because of unusual heat and drought, causing partial failure of crops over practically all the state, and a total failure in some parts, especially in the southwestern portion.

Church Loyalty.

In view of these conditions, it is gratifying to note the loyalty of the churches to the home missionary interests of the state and nation. Out of a total of 192 churches, 161 made some contribution for this work. Of the thirty-one which did not, more than half are small organizations meeting in schoolhouses, too weak in most cases to have a pastor. Thus out of the entire number of churches in the state which might be expected to contribute, less than a dozen have failed to do so. Of the 161 churches contributing, ninety-three, or nearly three-fifths, brought up their full apportionment for Home Missions, and received the certificate showing they had won a place on the honor roll, making the largest number ever enrolled for a single year.

Changes in Pastorates.

During the year, sixty-two out of the total number of churches in the state have changed pastors. Fourteen ministers have removed from the state, and twenty-one new men have come into it.

Evangelistic Meetings.

A goodly proportion of the churches have held special evangelistic meetings at some time during the year, resulting in most cases in a considerable number of converts. During the past year more than a thousand members have been received into the churches of our order in this state on confession of faith.

Church Advancement.

Five new houses of worship have been dedicated, and six new parsonages have been built. The church at Ainsworth has completed a fine Parish House costing \$8,000, and the pastor hopes to make it a large factor in winning young people to Christ and developing in them a Christian consciousness that shall include the physical and mental as well as the spiritual side of their natures. Two new churches have been organized and two have been dropped, leaving the total the same as for last year. Two pastors-at-large have been employed during the year. They have devoted their whole time to the work and have proved very effective helpers. It is largely due to their efforts that the statistical report for Nebraska shows a reduced number of churches receiving aid the past season, and a correspondingly smaller number of missionaries employed, several groups of yoked churches under their personal oversight having been brought to self-support.

Signs of Progress.

In spite of the drought and failure of crops, Nebraska closed its fiscal year with its aim of \$10,000 lacking only \$200 of being reached, with all obligations met, and with no debt to carry over into the new year. This is due mainly to the loyalty of our churches and pastors to the work, and to the genuine sacrifice practiced by many of them in their efforts to sustain the work. We have much to be thankful for, and look forward with hope and courage to the year before us.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

In a nutshell, the work of the New Hampshire Missionary Society for the year just closed is as follows: Total number of churches aided, 51; Missions or organized work, 14; single churches aided, 34; yoked churches, 17.

We have two foreign churches, one of which was organized during the past year. There are also nine stations where services are held in either Armenian or Finnish.

The total number of families reached in these fields is 3,446. Our total accessions were above the average. They should have been much greater, yet we note with some satisfaction that the nine per cent. of our resident church membership in New Hampshire, which is found in these home missionary churches, registered thirteen per cent. of the membership gains.

Financial Statement.

Financially the year showed smaller receipts from the churches but increased receipts from women's organizations. The net total available for use in New Hampshire after sending fifty per cent. to The Congregational Home Missionary Society for work outside the state was about \$200 in excess of the preceding year. Legacies showed a marked drop from the year preceding, which was a most exceptional year. The amount

expended for missionary service was considerably in excess of the last year, totaling \$9,545. The tendency of our needy churches is to require larger grants in aid in order to pay somewhat larger salaries. The average salary, not including parsonage, for single fields was \$675; for double fields \$880. This is not what it ought to be, but, so far as the salary for single fields is concerned, it marks an increase since 1911 of \$39.

Church Building.

This Society has been able to supplement the work of the Church Building Society by making one loan of \$800, pending an appropriation by the latter Society, and also making two gifts each of \$500, in one case toward a parsonage, and in the other toward last bills on a church. A small contribution toward expenses of the new Finnish Department, Chicago Seminary, is also to our credit. A general worker has been commissioned in conjunction with Vermont. Frequent changes in the pastorate of our smaller churches make this desirable, as well as the opportunity for evangelistic work. A state bulletin of work, "The Congregational Record," has been started. Missionary pastors and many other convocation ministers were gathered in a second annual convention for two days. Travel expenses of missionary pastors and entertainment for all were provided.

At Meriden, the seat of Kimball Union Academy, a suitable pastor for work with students was secured through the coöperation of this Society, the church being normally self-supporting.

Every-Member Canvass.

The campaign for this method in benevolence and local finance has been pushed and not without results in churches large and small. The marked increase in gifts where this method is applied consistently, as in churches like the First of Manchester, is illuminating.

Restoration.

The restoration to an active and efficient life in the case of several churches is a source of encouragement. In one case a membership of nineteen was reinforced by twenty-six additions, one-half on confession, and most of the entire number representative persons in the community. In another case a weak, albeit self-supporting church of thirty-eight, has received ninety-four, of whom ninety-one came on confession.

New Blood.

Two men have been ordained to the ministry of missionary churches, both peculiarly qualified for the work. The coöperation of Hartford Seminary in student summer work is likely to be productive of more such candidates. Indeed, one of last summer's band is about to be ordained and installed over a depleted church in a depleted town waking to hope and courage under his leadership.

The missionary task of New Hampshire is almost entirely rural. We labor under great odds in our task. As a denomination we have in-

herited a mighty wealth of consecrated effort bestowed lavishly upon these churches. They have a proud past and we believe a useful future. Neglect them we should not, forget them we will not, but loyally seek to cooperate, the strongest with the weakest, in bringing in a better day.

NEW MEXICO, ARIZONA, AND WESTERN TEXAS.

For any solution of the problem of the Southwest the Mexican must be reckoned with. Of his race are half the people of New Mexico and a large fraction of four other states. We cannot ignore the Mexican, and have either good government, good health, or good morals.

The Mexican problem will not settle itself and time will not mitigate it. Mexicans do not readily assimilate by contact with Americans. They herd by themselves. Such contact as there is is largely on the lower edge of our civilization, whereby they acquire our vices rather than our virtues.

Education, accompanied by evangelization, is the solution of the Mexican problem. In our old, conservative Mexican communities, where mediæval ideas and customs prevail, the school is the plowshare that uproots superstition and loosens prejudice. But it is of little use to plow unless we also sow. It is the business of the Home Missionary Society to sow the Gospel seed in the furrow upturned by the Education Society. This we are doing effectively. Mind, I do not say adequately. Perhaps we cannot expect to do more than to carefully follow up our educational work, but we should not do less. We are spending for evangelization less than a tenth of what we are spending for education.

Foreign-Speaking Work.

The large immigration from Old Mexico within the last few years has given a brand new Mexican problem, mainly in the strip 1,000 miles long and 100 miles wide along the Mexican border, as difficult an immigration problem as is to be found anywhere in the United States. The immigrant Mexican is, for the most part, a bird of passage. He can be dealt with mainly by the methods of evangelization, and he is singularly open to new religious impressions. His evangelization would go far toward solving our Mexican problem.

It is my lot often to stand on our southern border and look across upon a country in commotion. I have to do it with shame for myself and my nation, that we have done so little for the uplift of that people. True, we have had in Mexico thousands of our brightest young men, but as the apostles of mammon, rather than as messengers of the Prince of Peace. Do you realize that Mexico's problem is our problem? We must solve it, or it will involve us. It would be solved better by the messengers of the Gospel of Peace than by the forces of war, and with a thousandfold less expenditure of money and of men. I do not disparage the work of our soldier boys along the border when I say that our splendid Mexican mission at El Paso is worth more than a regiment of cavalry.

English-Speaking Work.

Our work among the English-speaking population of the Southwest is possibly of more importance than the Mexican work. In a region overwhelmingly Catholic, and with a large Mormon element, Protestant Christian work is difficult, and is further complicated by the multiplicity of sects. But there are not too many workers, if they can learn to coöperate, as they are beginning to do. Our own work is rapidly reducing itself to two types, for which we have special facility, viz.: The progressive type of church which appeals to thoughtful people who have been alienated from religion by outworn theology, unsympathetic with modern thought and life; the community church, built on the broad platform of the essentials of religion and ministering to the whole community. Good examples of the former class are our churches at El Paso, Tucson, and Tempe. Of the latter type we have several, of which the most marked example is the church recently organized at Hurley, New Mexico, with not more than fifty members from a dozen denominations in a community that contains twenty-five university graduates.

In these two classes of work we are making a distinct and greatly needed contribution to the religious forces of the Southwest. Furthermore, we are furnishing the leaven which leads to coöperation and federation.

Our work, while not large, is unique and invaluable, and could not be duplicated by any other denomination.

NEW YORK.

To minister to this 10,000,000 of people, Congregationalism, at the present time, has 301 churches, with a total membership of 58,000. Of this entire number 25,660 are in the Metropolitan district and 32,340 are in the up state field. Seventy of these churches are now receiving aid from the Home Missionary Society, these aided churches having a membership of 4,350, an increase of 566 over last year. During the year three new churches have been organized, all of them within the Metropolitan field. Two of these are English-speaking and one a Finnish church.

Within this field there are residing at the present time one-tenth of the entire population of the United States. Into this field, either for temporary or permanent residence, came last year from foreign lands one new person every thirty seconds of every hour of the entire year. The manufacturing product of this field is greater than the entire manufacturing output of the United States at the close of the Civil War, and its agricultural product second in the United States. In wealth it has probably the richest 10,000,000 of people on the face of the globe. In commercial supremacy it has no rival.

The City.

Five-sevenths of our state's population reside in cities. Outside our Metropolitan field we have fourteen cities in each of which the inhabitants exceed 30,000, with a total population of 1,500,000. Within these cities are located twenty-six Congregational churches, ten of which and an unor-

ganized mission are now receiving aid from the Society. Four of these aided churches are among our foreign-speaking people. Only one new English-speaking church of importance has been organized in our up state cities during recent years. Of late the policy of the Society as related to this part of our work has been one of "watchful waiting" until we could determine the method and secure the means to inaugurate new work. A careful study by representatives of the Society reaching over several years now enables us to formulate a definite policy with regard to this part of our program. In common with our Metropolitan field little can be done toward the establishing of new churches in the older, settled parts of these cities. In all cases the moving out of the residential population has left these districts over-churched and all facing the complicated problem of the downtown city church. Colonization, federation or extermination must be the solution of many of these organizations. For us to attempt under these conditions to establish new churches would be poor judgment; even worse, it would be a waste of funds and most serious breach of interdenominational comity. During the last ten years these cities have increased their population 285,000. A large part of this increase has been in the suburbs, and here is our opportunity and responsibility. It is our opportunity to re-establish Congregationalism where it was sacrificed and lost fifty years ago under the plan of union; it is our obligation, because, as already stated, it has been repeatedly demonstrated that in these suburbs, even more than in our country districts, we are qualified by our faith, our fellowship and our polity to be the common center to which can be attracted and within which can be developed the religious life of the community. But it is of the greatest importance that we realize that what we do in these fields we must do quickly, or the ground will be preëmpted by others and we shut out again for another fifty years. Three new fields of this kind in three of our up state cities are now open and waiting for us to occupy.

New York City has sixty-seven churches, a gain of four during the year. Within this field this last year the Society has aided twenty-three churches, of which nine are foreign-speaking and two Negro.

Nearly one-half of our state's population and nearly one-half of our state Congregational membership are within the New York City Association. With one exception, it is expected that all of these aided churches will come to self-support in the near future. Probably no other field of similar size upon our globe represents so great a concentration of human life, so many languages and nationalities. Because of this the work which the Society has to do is of the most varied character, requiring missionaries and pastors who have thorough Congregational training, and who are equipped for the very best social, intellectual and denominational life, and also men who in fact are foreign missionaries upon our home field.

The Society at the present time is preaching in five different languages within this Association. In our foreign work most urgent appeals have come to us to coöperate with Finns, Swedes, Greeks, Bulgarians and Jews, but because of our limited resources no one of these fields could be occupied.

It is found that our foreign-born population are 150 per cent. more criminal than the native born of native parentage, while the native born of foreign parentage are twice as criminal as their parents, that is, three times as criminal as the native born of native stock.

Decline in Rural Work.

No one can view without serious apprehension the falling off in church attendance and the closing of houses of worship in our rural fields. The communities in which we are now called to minister are, first, those in which all religious services have been abandoned for years (and as is always the case, we find a moral, intellectual and religious depravity which is appalling); second, the rural community in which the churches have been closed for from five to eight years. Leave these last communities for another five or eight years without religious services and you will have developed there a population of pure American blood that has grown up as devoid of church influence, the sanctity of the Sabbath, and a religious consciousness as are those of the first class.

Our Secretary reports twenty-nine churches in the state pastorless. The larger part of these are in rural communities, and they are vacant because this Society cannot give the absolutely necessary assistance that would enable a minister to have even a day laborer's wage.

Of the forty-five missionaries at work in the state field, twelve are in the cities, ten are in large villages and twenty-three are in what we would call rural fields. Nineteen of these are purely missionary fields, that is, fields in which there are no present indications of a development that would make them self-supporting for some years. Of the \$8,300 of missionary grants in the state field \$3,100 are in what we should designate as rural fields.

NORTH DAKOTA.

The work for the year just past has not differed from that of several of the preceding ones. In the face of many difficulties we have pushed forward and made considerable progress.

Drought and Crop Failures.

One thing that has made quite a difference with our work has been another year of short crops and very low prices, especially for wheat and barley. During the last four years there has been only one good crop for the whole state, and that was secured at very great expense, occasioned by a great deal of rain, and even snow, in the harvest time, and the consequent high price of labor. As a result of these conditions and the comparatively short crop all over the state this has been a most trying year for us. One thing, however, which will be a very great blessing to us, is that it will teach the people diversified farming and also to do their work better. This will be a most important lesson for them to learn and they will only learn it through bitter experience.

In spite of these trying circumstances, we have had a good year, and have kept all of our fields supplied at least a part of the time, and most of them the entire year. It is a great pleasure to think that we have not abandoned a single field. Just how we have succeeded in doing it one hardly knows, but great credit belongs to our missionaries and also to the faithful members in our churches who have stood by us so splendidly under all circumstances.

Deepening Religious Life.

It has been a season of special religious quickening, more so than the average for the last few years. Many of our churches have had decided awakenings. Very few of our missionaries have planned for some special revival seasons but a blessing, in some form, has usually come. We have invariably made it our rule to conserve our older fields rather than to establish new work. The doing of this has prevented the growth of new churches somewhat. However, we have a number of new communities where we will organize churches as soon as we can get the time to do the necessary work.

Our state is continuing to develop. New towns are springing up and new lines of railroad are being built this year, the same as during past years. We have not reached the limit of our development as a state by any means. The call still comes to us to go forward with our work. We have pushed our Sunday-school work as far as possible in outlying districts. Now we must follow this up through the agency of the Home Missionary Society. In this way our growth and development have come naturally and we are able to care for the new work without a large expenditure of money, and also to hold what we already have.

We have not been able to raise as much for missionary benevolence this year as we had hoped. This is mainly due to the depressed conditions resulting from short crops. Many of our best givers have not been able to do what they have been accustomed to do in years gone by, simply because they have not had the means.

Interdenominational Relationships.

We have sought comity relations with our sister denominations, and the results, on the whole, have been very satisfactory. In some cases there is room for decided improvement, but the principle is recognized much more than it used to be. More and more it must prevail, if we are to save this country for the Lord Jesus Christ. In a very few cases churches which had been self-supporting, through removals have had to have a little missionary aid, and fewer missionary churches have become self-supporting. But we are making progress along these lines. Six houses of worship have been erected during the past year. A number of others are in sight, conditioned considerably on the crops and business outlook. Four parsonages have also been secured and others are being planned.

With the intelligent class of inhabitants in the state, with the fertile soil and bracing climate, and with its great natural resources North Dakota is a state to be reckoned with in coming years. We do well to push our

work with a strong hand. It will be a splendid investment for the future, not only for the church of our Pilgrim Fathers, but for the kingdom of God in the world.

Acknowledging the divine leading and the wonderful goodness of Almighty God to us in our work not only during the past year, but during all the years we have been in this state, and with a strong faith and an enlarged vision, we gird ourselves anew to the mighty task of saving this splendid North Star State for the Lord Jesus Christ.

OHIO.

During the year 1913 the Ohio Conference aided forty-two churches and missions. Of these thirty-six are English, four Bohemian, two Norwegian-Danish, and two Finnish. Thirty-eight missionaries were employed who gave a total of 398 months, or thirty-three years and two months, of service. Thirty-one pastors ministered to single congregations and seven to two or more. The total membership of the aided churches January 1, 1914, was 3,568. There was a net gain of 210 in a total net gain for all the churches of the state of 677, thirty-one percent. of the entire net gain of the state.

Mizpah Church, Cleveland.

The Bohemian church, Mizpah, of Cleveland, came to self-support January 1, 1914. This is one of the notable results of our Ohio work. Under the leadership of Rev. Philip Reitingner, this church has accepted the American ideal and independence, and after a few years of rapid progress toward self-support was able to return the application-for-aid blank which was sent to it, saying, "We do not need any aid, thank God." We are hoping that the example of this Bohemian church may be followed by many of the other foreign-speaking congregations.

New Organizations.

Four churches were organized during the year. At Dublin the Presbyterian, Methodist, and Christian Churches united to form a self-supporting Congregational church of 238 members. Two churches in Cleveland, East View with thirty-five charter members, and United with fifty-five, give promise of great usefulness in the near future. At Wallbridge Park, Toledo, a Sunday-school, organized and maintained by the Washington Street Church, developed into a very promising community church in a fine residential section of the city, with forty-four charter members.

New Church Property.

A number of the churches have engaged in building enterprises. Plymouth Church, Cincinnati, completed and dedicated its \$20,000 colonial building; East View and Union, Cleveland, have both erected attractive temporary buildings. Lakewood, Cleveland, completed its campaign for the raising of \$60,000 for its new building, and will soon begin the structure. Highland Avenue, Cleveland, is rounding up its resources for a

new \$30,000 building. Nottingham, which has been worshipping in the basement of its new building, has about secured the funds for the erection of the superstructure, a \$15,000 building.

Union of State and City Work.

Ohio is uniting its City and State work into a unit by an agreement between the city organizations and the State Conference. The contributions of the city churches for state and city work pass through the State Conference treasury, and are returned to the treasury of the City Societies in lump sums, according to the budget presented by each Union to the Bureau of State Work. The budget is then acted upon as the application of a single church. The City Unions disburse the funds according to their own plans. The advantage of this arrangement is the close relation between the city organizations and the State Conference, the development of the "Home Rule" idea and the increased interest and responsibility upon the part of the churches for the local and state work. Cleveland, Toledo, and Cincinnati are in this relation to the Conference.

Perhaps the most far-reaching of the good things that came to Ohio is the sale of the Plymouth Church property, Cleveland, and the turning over of this fund to the Cleveland City Union, which, after the payment of certain debts and the provision for a "New Plymouth," will amount to upwards of \$100,000, the proceeds of which are to be used for church extension by the Union. This gift was made conditional upon the raising of \$75,000 by the churches of the city for the payment of debts and the promotion of building enterprises already begun. This amount reached \$100,000.

Sunday-school Superintendence.

Under an arrangement with the Sunday-school and Publishing Society, the State Conference has the services of a District Sunday-school Superintendent, Rev. Charles L. Fisk, who works in close relation with the Bureau of State Work for the development of the Sunday-schools and the strengthening of the churches through this department of church work. The results have been most satisfactory.

Contributions.

The total receipts from all sources for home missionary work for the year 1913 is \$15,176. This is a decrease of \$1,240 over the previous year and was due to local conditions.

Besides the regular contributions for home missionary work, the churches of Ohio gave nearly \$1,000 for flood relief which enabled the churches which met with such serious loss to rehabilitate and to pursue their work with even more vigor and enthusiasm than before the disaster.

Outlook for the Future.

The work in Ohio is exceedingly promising. All the Ohio men and churches are enthusiastic and earnest in their efforts for the extension of the Kingdom and the growth of the local church. There is a growing

knowledge of, and interest in, all the denominational enterprises, and the purpose to fulfill the opportunities and the privileges of the church extension and of church upbuilding. The policy in our extension work is the "Community Church."

OREGON.

The work of Oregon congregationalism has been that of strengthening fields already occupied rather than developing new ones. We have organized but two churches during the year. The pastors have remained with the churches, with but few exceptions until the latter part of the year, when four handed in their resignations about the same time. We are wondering whether the resignation microbe is dangerously infective.

Our River Patrol.

Three Norwegian and Finnish brethren have been patrolling the Columbia River from Portland to Astoria, even venturing over into Washington waters, when necessity demanded, and some splendid work among those people has been the result.

St. Helens on the Columbia.

Seven women have done wonders at St. Helens, one of our growing river towns. Forced by circumstances to support their church alone, when they had been previously yoked with another church, they set about the task in a vigorous manner. First they got their eyes on the minister they thought they would like to help them in the task, and entered into correspondence with him. He caught their enthusiasm and told them if they could find a place for him to live he would come and work with them. They induced a man to loan them what money was needed beyond what they could secure by subscription, and they let the contract for a new parsonage. When they had that well under way, so that the minister could see that they were in earnest, they proposed to rent rooms for himself and wife and baby while the parsonage was building. This he concluded was a wise thing, and he moved on to the field and helped somewhat in overseeing the parsonage building, though the women did not show any real need of assistance. They were amply able to attend to that, and did. In a little more than two months they had as fine a little six-room bungalow parsonage, with all modern conveniences, as one could wish. The new minister saw that he must move in earnest if he kept himself anywhere in front of those seven women, and if they and the community were to call him a leader. He did it. The church rapidly filled up with people who wished to hear his sermons. A Sunday-school was organized where there had been none for five years, and it rapidly grew toward the one hundred enrollment mark. Then came a Christian Endeavor Society, which started with twenty-seven active and a number of associate members, mostly high school girls and boys. His preaching and pastoral work made people feel they desired to be counted among the followers of the Lord Jesus, and the Superintendent was called down to receive nine into the church, among

them the pastor and his wife. Then others came, until the membership of seven women has grown to some twenty-four or five, among them a goodly sprinkling of men. They have done all this, and only asked two hundred dollars from the Home Missionary Society. It has been a splendid investment. Brethren, help those women!

Evangelism.

Again our home missionary churches have shown the evangelistic spirit and there have been ingatherings in nearly every church. There has been no exception in the country fields. There they have responded to the earnest efforts of their pastors, and the churches are much stronger and their community influence is much greater than one year ago. Only two of our city churches have had any effective evangelistic work. We are asking why.

Oregon and the New Congregationalism.

The whole conference responded splendidly to the new movement started at the Kansas City Council, and an Every-Member Canvass campaign has been quite completely inaugurated and carried through to every church. There have but few people come into the state during the year, so that we have not been crowded to keep up with the growth, and for that reason the reduction of our apportionment will not injure us as it otherwise would. Some new work which we had planned will have to be postponed.

PENNSYLVANIA DISTRICT.

The reports and letters from our missionaries, and the observations of general workers, constitute the "original sources" of the history of Home Missions. Scanning these documents that have come to the office from the Pennsylvania District for the year ending March 31, 1914, certain salient facts come to light. Among these facts we note:

Some Cheerful Evidences of Gain.

The gifts to The Congregational Home Missionary Society for the year from the District were \$9,070.17, which is an increase over last year of 62.9 per cent. By states it was as follows: From Pennsylvania, contributions and sale of church lot, \$12,129.89; from New Jersey, \$6,809.32; from Maryland, \$130.96.

Thirty-eight missionaries on thirty-seven fields have ministered to forty-two churches, rendering 373 months of service; and, if you reckon the Superintendent's time service, it would make 385, invested on the fields of the District in the ministerings of the Kingdom. From this work have been reported 637 conversions, 675 accessions on confession, and a total of 751 additions to the membership of home missionary churches.

In New Jersey, we recorded a gain in membership of nineteen per cent., while in Pennsylvania it reaches twenty-one per cent., those by confession alone making a twenty per cent. gain. Of thirty-two churches in Penn-

sylvania, twenty-four report additions on confessions, and the eight failing to do so were all either pastorless for all or a good part of the year. It seems that once again the record of home missionary churches in the matter of winning men measures up well with the rest of the denomination.

Pennsylvania.

Twenty-eight missionaries have labored on twenty-seven fields, serving thirty-two churches, and rendering 249 months of labor. The "sources" tell of 567 conversions, 630 additions on confession; total additions, 684. Ninety-two per cent. of the membership gains were on confession. Thirty-four Sunday schools are maintained with a total average attendance of thirty-two hundred. The membership of home missionary churches is approximately 3,500, while the worshippers at an average service aggregated 2,486.

Three churches have come to self-support with colors flying and increased efficiency. Many of the churches have made material gains, reducing debts, improving property, increasing efficiency, extending influence, and widening their power for good in the community. Sweeping evangelistic movements have quickened the life of the churches, and the prospects of Congregationalism in old Pennsylvania have taken on a healthier look.

New Jersey.

Eight churches, eight missionaries, seventy-nine months of labor, at an expenditure of \$2,469.37, of which \$1,825 went direct to the churches. Good service has been rendered on every field, and the work is gaining.

The special feature in the New Jersey work, basis at once of gratification and expectancy, is the coming of the pastor-at-large, who began service April 1, 1913.—Rev. Charles W. Carroll. His service was made possible by a joint agreement between the New Jersey Home Missionary Society and the Congregational Home Missionary Society. His special field is the metropolitan district, as populous as the city of Philadelphia, in the north-eastern part of the State.

That much time the first year had to be devoted to "entanglements" is not surprising, but the success with which they have been untangled is. Asbury Park, distracted, in danger of losing its property, and even of dissolution, has been practically disbanded, reorganized, and reinvested with its property, the deed vested in the Building Society, and started on a distinct upward course. An efficient pastor has just taken the helm, and this little company of saints seem to be headed for "Rehoboth."

Waverly Church, Jersey City, was in almost as precarious a situation. Difficulties, differences, perplexities, problems, were as thick as revolutionists around a Mexican president. But a kind heart, a strong hand and wise direction prevailed, and Waverly has for months been making a splendid record under a beloved pastor, Rev. Grant H. Wilson, and peace and prosperity are in prospect. And these are only typical items. Many other churches, like Bernardsville, Little Ferry, Park Ridge, Belleville Avenue

Church in Newark, and indeed the whole fellowship, have felt the strength and inspiration that an efficient general worker on the field has brought.

If the splendid strength and wealth of Congregationalism can be brought effectually to bear on the problem of adequate provision for initiative expenses in metropolitan work, there is a field in New Jersey from which we may well hope to glean a magnificent harvest in the near future.

RHODE ISLAND.

Rhode Island is incorporating a conference with twenty-four Directors with a view to greater unity and efficiency. The plan is to interest more business men. Our Congregational Club is seeking closer contact with our missionary interests in the state. A large, enthusiastic meeting of the Club spent an evening lately in discussions of plans for this purpose, and appointed a committee to be heard this week at conference.

We have taken care and pains in our Board meetings to know our aided interests. These have reported monthly to the missionary, and he regularly to the Board. The interests in the main are thrifty and valuable. The Society is of inestimable value to about half of the churches of our faith in the state. The Pawtucket Swedish church has become self-supporting. Great service has been rendered the Smithfield Avenue Church, Pawtucket, in helping to raise its large debt and to place and keep its pastor. It is one of the finest opportunities in New England.

Three churches in which the Rhode Island Society has been interested have recently experienced important changes. One has been merged with a Christian church, the Congregationalists consenting to the loss of one of their churches in the interests of the larger work of the Kingdom. Another, rent asunder through factional division, has been reorganized by the minority under a new name, and is doing good work with the aid of the Home Missionary Society. A third has deeded its property to our Society, and most of its members have united with other Congregational churches. Two new organizations have been recognized. One is in a growing district and seems sure to prosper, and the other is an Armenian church, hitherto housed by one of the larger congregations, without an organization of its own, but which now has its own edifice, and is worshipping under a distinct name.

Perhaps the most noteworthy undertaking of the past year on the part of the State Society has been the endeavor to get under the load of the Smithfield Avenue Church of Pawtucket and relieve it of a burden that has become almost intolerable. The debt of the church is about \$30,000. We believe that, through the activity of a strong committee of business men appointed by our Society, and through the coöperation of the Church Building Society, supplementing the heroic self-sacrifice of the church itself, the desired goal of freedom from every encumbrance will soon be attained, and that this promising field will be cultivated in a manner that has not been possible hitherto. A young man from a rural parish has been called to take charge, and the Home Missionary Society will become responsible for \$400 of his salary until the organization is able to finance itself.

The appropriations made by the Board of Directors for the past year have exceeded by nearly fifty per cent. those of several years past. The need of this increased appropriation has been due to several new and important centers of work calling for aid, and to the appointment of a State Missionary, Rev. G. A. Burgess, now serving in that capacity.

The Woman's Home Missionary Association of Massachusetts and Rhode Island have allowed in all \$620 toward the work of our state, while the women of our Rhode Island churches have sent to the treasury of the W. H. M. A., in Boston, \$4,000.

One of the most delightful evidences of our efficient helpfulness to the churches was revealed only about a month ago, when the pastor of our Swedish church in Pawtucket, which has received aid for many years, and to which our Society has loaned money, wrote stating that the organization would no longer need aid, and thanking us with evident and deep sincerity for the assistance we had given them.

Our work in Rhode Island is clearly on the up-grade. We are doing a better and a larger work than we have done in recent years. And while, as yet, there is little to point to as the result of our efforts, and while the problem of the Italian work is specially perplexing, there is such a spirit and interest shown by our churches as will be sure to issue in a better state of affairs and in larger achievements.

The State Conference has effected a reorganization, with an entirely new constitution, and as soon as the plans can be legally and helpfully carried out, the home missionary work of the state will be carried on under the direction of the Conference, as the constitution provides, and other activities now assigned to various independent organizations will be transferred to the control of the Conference.

SLAVIC DEPARTMENT.

The Slavic work is getting the consciousness of being a movement. It has been largely a number of separate missions or churches, without much fellowship or coöperation, held together principally by the superintendent, whose power was something akin to that of the centurion of old in that he could say to this man, do this, and to that church, do that. It was so because the work was new and the people in the churches were not accustomed to self-government. The churches are now learning to handle their problems in Congregational ways, at least they are being educated in that direction, and this is developing the sense of responsibility, and is producing larger results from the members themselves. During the past year a means of fellowship and coöperation was secured by the organization of The Congregational Slavic Union. It will be a bond of union among the churches, giving them opportunity for fellowship and conference in their difficult task. It will also provide the means of coöperating with the Slavic organizations of other denominations. Besides the Executive Committee, provision was made for a Committee on Education and Publication to help the schools in finding and training workers, and to help to provide suitable

reading matter; also a Committee on Missions to promote missionary and evangelistic work in the churches and to help them to understand and use the apportionment system of giving.

Slavic Church Property.

The year has recorded some changes and improvements. Bethlehem Church, in Cleveland, and the Bohemian Church bearing the same name in St. Louis, have dropped most of their distinctively Bohemian work, and are under the leadership of English-speaking pastors. The Slovak church in Allegheny, Pennsylvania, after twelve years of handicap through having its work in an inconvenient hall, dedicated last October a fine church building, bought from the Baptists, their congregation at that point having vanished. These Congregational Slovaks will now have a splendid equipment for their missionary work. It was an inspiring sight on a rainy Sunday to see over 200 Christian Slovaks gather at each of three services held that day, rejoicing in their new and beautiful house of worship. Our Slovak church in Duquesne, Pennsylvania, should have a larger building, and should immediately purchase the property next door in order to make enlargement possible. Three thousand dollars is needed for this purpose. This church has a good mission in McKeesport, which has been handicapped by having only the limited use of a room in a Methodist church. A special building has recently been erected for this work by a real estate man and is rented at a nominal rental, and the people are able to enlarge the scope of their work since they have the exclusive use of the house.

Demand for Pastors.

The Slavonic National Society seems to value our ministers, as one of them has been taken to build up junior educational work among its lodges, and recently another one was offered a position in general work. This man is pastor of our Slovak church near Holdingford, Minnesota. He has been a trustee of this Society. He stays with our work, however, and it is well, for he is a very useful man in his part of the country. Many Slovaks who have heard of him through the Slavonic organization, or through papers, appeal to him for guidance and advice in buying farms and settling on the land. Besides preaching to his Slovaks, he is called to preach to a little remnant of an English-speaking church in a neighboring town which has become almost entirely foreignized, and also to a Swedish church which seems almost to be wholly Americanized in its second generation.

Out in Hand and Hyde Counties of South Dakota, a long neglected Bohemian community is beginning to show signs of life through the coming of a Slavic student to work among them. He has recently organized a Christian Endeavor Society with about twenty-five active members. The older people want a church building, before they are ready for an organization. One woman wanted her baby baptized, but wouldn't have it done because there was no church in which to perform the rite. The school house was not sacred enough for her. A lot has already been offered, and

another twelve months will probably show an organization and a building in this community. Our student actually succeeded last summer in having a picnic among them without the usual beer, and got enough money to pay for ice cream and lemonade and some Bibles for the Sunday-school besides. Prof. Miskovsky recently expressed his regret that our college- and seminary-trained Slavic ministers should get away into English-speaking churches, entirely out of touch with our Slavic work. This is regrettable and it raises the question why churches like Bethlehem in Cleveland and the church of the same name in St. Louis, doing English-speaking work in Bohemian communities, should be under English-speaking pastors, when we have excellent men of the Slavic race who can speak both languages. It was reported that in St. Louis, when a Bohemian family was to be received into the church, the pastor had to call in a Bohemian to read the ritual in that tongue. It does not seem like a wise way to dispose of instrumentalities we have raised up and trained for a specific work.

THE SOUTH.

With a Southern President in the White House, surrounded by Southern advisers, the "New South" has come to its own. The new day has dawned. It is a day of change, of new movements, and new opportunities.

Educational and Religious Needs.

The cities of the South are growing more rapidly than the cities of any other section of the country. The agricultural opportunities, and the lure of two hundred million acres of the best and cheapest unimproved farm land in America, is transforming rural communities and attracting farmers and fruit growers from the West as well as from the North. Marvelous changes are coming in the industrial world. The cotton mill villages are growing so rapidly that many are alarmed lest the factory whistle displace the church bell.

There is also a new interest in education. Schools and colleges are starting up everywhere. In a single Southern state thirty-seven new agricultural schools have been started in three years. With all of these great and rapid changes, there are of necessity new demands and new needs in a religious way.

Whatever may be said of the church life of the past twenty-five years, it is not now meeting the demands of the hour. There is the call for added effort and new methods. Our opportunity as a denomination is now. The call rings out loud and clear. In this new and transition period no church has such opportunity as ours. These are golden days for us. Our church fills the need. It is a progressive church, true to the great essentials of Christianity, and democratic in spirit. Shall we meet the opportunity? What we do in the next few years will answer the question.

As a denomination we have said that ours must be an effort to meet real needs. We have no interest in the mere perpetuation of a name. We have been reaching out to the people in India, in China, and at the ends of the earth. None the less have we been seeking to help the foreigner within

our borders. It is for this reason that we have our missions to the twenty-three foreign-speaking people in our country; our special mission is to the otherwise neglected; our special call to meet real needs. There are neglected people in the South as well as in India or China.

In the rapidly growing cities there are great opportunities before us. Where cities grow as fast as do those of the South, it is seldom that the church forces keep pace with the growth of population. There are neglected people in all our cities. In the Southern city there are many reading, thinking people, who are more progressive than the usual church. The neglected peoples in the Southern cities constitute a special field of work.

We have also the neglected rural community. Fully seventy-five per cent. of the South is still rural, and the religious need is everywhere. There are marvelous opportunities here for community churches—churches in which the pastor shall be a real community leader, interested in good roads, good schools, and in community life and thought. No denomination is doing this work and no denomination is so well fitted to do it as our own. A little effort here will bring large returns. The rural church in the South is a “once-a-month” church. It has no pastor. Once a month it has a preacher who spends a few hours in the community.

Just now the call of the cotton mill village is ringing loud—the call of the women and the children and of the almost forgotten workingman, all asking for right conditions and a living wage.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

The Congregational work in South Dakota for the year ending April, 1914, has been distinctly missionary. South Dakota is a vast state (200 miles by 400 miles) of farms and ranches, with rural centers, interspersed with county-seat towns and a few larger commercial centers.

For twelve months past there has been little railroad building and what new churches have been organized have resulted from the crystallization of work already initiated and from the further development of rural center work.

The drought conditions in many parts of the state have somewhat hindered parsonage and church building and made it a comparatively quiet year. But there are some respects in which it has been a year of historical progress.

We have given special attention to winnowing out any work which could at all by any one be called over-churched work. Economy of men and money has been with us a slogan cry. Our earnest purpose has been to make every dollar of money and every pound of nerve energy carry the utmost of Gospel message and of Christian life to the largest possible number of souls who otherwise would have no such privileges.

Comity Conditions.

The members of the present Methodist Cabinet in this state have this year come into surprisingly close relationships with the Congregational

leaders in seeking to carry out this general purpose. The fine spirit of fellowship and coöperative work between the Congregationalists and the Methodists which has developed, has seemed prophetic of the approach of a new day denominationally. And, "God speed the day" has been a prayer which has made the atmosphere in many places vibrant with good things. At a meeting of representatives of both denominations in Redfield, October 1, 1913, at the time of the meeting of the Methodist Conference, an agreement was reached by which all interdenominational questions can now be referred to joint commissioners representing these two denominations. At that same meeting, principles were adopted committing the denominations to a reciprocity exchange of fields and to the one-community-church idea in small communities.

In seeking to carry out these general principles the Methodists have within about a year withdrawn from some eight communities and left the responsibility to us, and we also have withdrawn from other towns to counterbalance. Bishop Luccock christened this method of fellowship and coöperative effort as eminently Christian, and said that it would come to be known as "the South Dakota way."

Distribution of Work.

A comparison of the distribution of the work now being done by the Congregationalists in South Dakota with that of the four denominations doing somewhat parallel work reveals that, while the percentage of churches in the other denominations to the population drops rapidly from the largest cities or towns to the smallest, that of the Congregationalists practically holds its own or dedically increases.

In towns of twenty-five up to less than 200 population (Census 1910), the Congregationalists are doing twice the work now being done by the Methodists, and about four times that of the other denominations; while in towns of 1,000 or more population, the smallest of these four denominations in this state approximately parallels the work of the Congregationalists and one of the four exceeds that work by over two-thirds.

On the other hand, in towns of less than 500 population, in which there are two or more churches, Congregationalists have only about half as many proportionate to their number of churches as the Presbyterians and much less than that ratio compared with the Methodists or Baptists, the percentage of the Baptists standing the highest of the four.

This may suggest how the Congregationalists of South Dakota are seeking to do work which counts, work which is not wasted or duplicated, and work which will more and more tell in the making of the destinies of this entire state.

SWEDISH DEPARTMENT.

Twenty-eight Swedish churches have been aided by the national Society this year. These churches are located in Minnesota, where we have the largest number (ten), in Missouri, New Jersey, North Dakota, Washington, and Wisconsin. Our pastors preach not only to these congregations, but also in about twenty other small churches and stations. Some

of these small places should invite and call a pastor of their own. Our pastor at Everett, Washington, reports that in Monroe, one of his preaching stations, a minister should be located. Some places are so isolated from other churches that they cannot unite with them, but they conduct religious meetings of some sort, at least Sunday-school and prayer meetings.

An Enlarging Field.

In northern Minnesota there seems to be a good and open field for new churches. We have organized churches this year at Birchdale, Happy Land, and Lindford. The first has had aid this season, and the other two will soon apply for assistance, and ought to be helped. A farmer, who used to be a minister in Sweden, preaches to these two churches at present. Two of our congregations have had a pastor of their own for the first time this year, viz: the above-named church at Birchdale, Minnesota, and the church at Hoquiam, Washington. Both ministers are graduates of our Seminary, and came from Alberta, Canada, where they had been preaching the Gospel since their graduation in 1908. One of our older graduates has gone to Merrill, Wisconsin, as pastor of our little church, which often has been without a leader. He has had good success there, and at a preaching station not far from Merrill; so matters at Merrill are in a more hopeful condition than for many years. A new railway coming to the city will bring in more people.

Our general missionary, Rev. A. P. Nelson, is still working in the Northwest, although his health has not been as good as he might wish. Even our old and pensioned pastor, Rev. K. G. Fasteen, has served as our missionary for a short time at Slaughter, North Dakota, where a licensed laymen now is preaching.

The pastors report thirty-eight hopeful conversions, which, I think, is a conservative counting. Fifty new members have been added to our churches. The Swedish language is used at all meetings in some churches; in other churches both Swedish and English services are held; in Gwinner, North Dakota, almost all meetings are conducted in English.

At Siren, Wisconsin, and at Rosewood, Minnesota, new edifices were dedicated last summer. Both these places are new and small railway stations, with farmers living round about. At Birchdale, Minnesota, our Swedish church and the English Congregational church are together building a house of worship, and they expect to have it dedicated next summer.

Growth and Improvement.

Our churches have repaired and improved their houses of worship in several places. Most fortunate has been our little church at Paterson, New Jersey. Some years ago our congregation there bought an old church in the center of the city from the Swedenborgians, and repaired it. The city wanted to have a market place there and bought our property for \$4,000, while the church again bought of the same Swedenborgians their new house of worship for \$6,000. This is a modern building, in a much better location.

Last Spring we graduated four students from the Swedish Institute, one of whom has gone to China as a missionary; another is studying in the middle class in our English Seminary, to be better prepared as a teacher in China, where he has been a missionary for six years. The other two graduates have charge of Congregational home missionary churches in this country.

At present we have fifteen students in our Swedish Institute, six of whom have regular work as pastors during the winter. We expect to graduate these senior students next spring. Of these, two are already established in fields of labor.

Your superintendent visited last summer the churches in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. He took part in the annual conference of Swedish Congregational Churches and Ministers in the Northwest, where one of our graduates, a home missionary, was ordained.

TEXAS—THE PANHANDLE.

The Panhandle comprises the western plains of Texas and has been for years the great pasture land of the Southwest. It is 160 miles wide, about 350 long, and includes about seventy counties. This region is now in the transition period from the large ranches of unbroken prairie, to cultivation, and settlement. The change has been going on for some years, but the process is slow. This is due in part to the semi-arid conditions, and in part to the fact that the land is owned by corporations and not by the Government. Large crops bring crowds, but the Panhandle cannot assure big crops. Free lands bring quick settlement, but Texas has no free lands. The homeseekers come slowly, but are of a sifted type.

They are not among the poorest of the land, but are those who have saved something for a home and come here and invested their all. They are not adventurers who will soon pass on, but people who have invested everything in a home and mean to stay. They were reared in an atmosphere of high moral standards and religious influences, and they desire to create similar conditions for their children. The securing of land and a little cottage is only the first step toward making a home; they must have moral and spiritual conditions as well. Without the school and the church most of these sturdy settlers would have deserted their lands and left the plains, but with them, they are ready to endure almost any sacrifice.

It is among such people that we have been laboring for the past six or seven years. They respond readily and are full of appreciation. In comparison to what they have, they support the work generously. They are a church-going people and the adults are active in the Sunday-schools. In some communities ninety per cent. are regular attendants, and in most places the percentage is higher. A long distance and the slowest conveyance are no excuse for absence.

We have work in six centers with several outlying points. Each one is a beacon light in its community which shines far across the plains. In four of these places we have already had time to shape a coming generation

of young men and maidens and start them forth, definitely committed to the church and well-trained in its service. Many of them are to be teachers in the schools and nearly all of them leaders on the plains. Wherever they go they will be factors for the Kingdom.

Shut off from the worst elements in civilization, the opportunity here is great—in some places almost ideal—to shape the character of these young people. And in most instances we interest and hold them; it is an exception if one gets away. The investment yields a large return. Our men are happy in the service. It is a great joy to minister to these people.

UTAH.

The superficial observer visiting Salt Lake City would scarcely realize that he was at the center of Mormonism were it not for the great temple and tabernacle. There is little to observe, either, in the smaller places that differs from communities of similar size in other portions of the land. A short stay, however, soon reveals a decidedly unfamiliar atmosphere. The Mormon people whom I have met in Utah are like the Mormons I have known in other states—kindly, neighborly, and friendly. In fact, there are to-day so many Gentiles in the state of Utah that the old antagonism is largely passing away.

Congregational Influences.

The place of Congregationalism in the midst of this changing civilization is to my mind an important one. I believe our churches and missions are important to the future growth of the state, far out of proportion to their number or strength. Take, for example, a little Mormon town like Bountiful. There are about one thousand people in this place. The Gentiles are a little group of just a few families. In this place many young people are growing up who are becoming very much dissatisfied with the old religion. They are like the Catholics who fall away from belief in papacy, landing nowhere. Yet these same young people are open to a sane and spiritual presentation of truth. Mormonism is decidedly materialistic. The heart cannot long be satisfied with what the system has to offer. Those pastors who have lived among them longest affirm that they have many who are more or less regular attendants at their services from among the disaffected Mormons, and still more who come to them like Nicodemus in the night that they may talk about the deeper things of life.

Extent of Work.

We have at present churches in Salt Lake City, Ogden, Bountiful, Sandy, Provo, Vernal, Park City, Robinson and Scofield, with a few preaching stations and Sunday-schools in other promising fields. A forward movement is planned for this coming season which will include the strengthening of the work already in hand and the branching out to new fields if present plans materialize. A kindly, friendly, positive preaching of

truth is sure to win in the long run, and we hope through both the able leadership of ministers in the self-supporting fields, and the missionaries in the smaller places, to send this message to as many in Utah as we can reach.

VERMONT.

To sum up the salient results of the year there is found an increase in membership; an increase in financial resources; some enlargement of salaries; an awakened interest in rural conditions; progress toward a remedying of the conditions of "overlapping and overlooking"; and a response to the increasing demands of the foreign population. On the other hand, the supply of ministers has been sadly inadequate both in quantity and in quality; while nominal church membership increases, the active force does not keep pace and the spirit of sacrifice wanes. The increase in financial resources comes from the dead rather than the living, and goes into endowments that have to be wisely administered to prevent them from becoming an injury rather than an aid.

Pastoral Evangelism.

For the first time in several years revival work of the old order has been fruitful in several fields, and, in consequence, the church roll has been greatly enlarged. The instrumentality used has been drawn from the pastorate rather than from the ranks of the evangelistic forces, and there have been no reactionary effects. The state missionary, employed in connection with New Hampshire, gives a portion of his time to evangelistic services. But his work did not begin in time to have the results appear in this year's review. His employment gives promise of increased efficiency in the missionary forces the coming year.

The Incoming Alien.

Hitherto the problem of the foreigner has not come to the fore in this state. But this year from diverse regions, rural as well as manufacturing, and from different nationalities, calls have come for counsel and assistance. From now on, in increasing measure, this is likely to be the case. From the little experience we have had the indications are that some of the most effective work can be done by the pastors of our neighboring English-speaking churches and their membership. The organization of churches for the older generation, where only the foreign tongue is used, can be only a temporary expedient.

Church Federation.

In eliminating superfluous churches in regions depleted of population the plan of federation has been used with varied success. It is coming to be felt that this is but a temporary makeshift, a mechanical device, without the vital principle and only a stepping-stone to a better way. Some gleams of this better way are appearing. Barriers are breaking down. The popular talk about unity is having its effect upon the old orders, and the reactionaries are passing from the scene.

Directly and indirectly the increase in salaries in response to the "dollar for dollar" offer of the missionary society is making decided progress, both in the mission fields and in the self-supporting churches. As yet it has by no means kept pace with the increase in the cost of living, but in many instances there has been a needed advance.

Increasing Endowments.

Endowments are increasing, and former residents of the state now living elsewhere are showing their affection for the churches where their early Christian life was nurtured by making financial provision for future years. It has sometimes taken the form of gifts which are to be held and interest compounded until an income is secured sufficient to insure an adequate salary. The annuity or Conditional Gift is also coming into increasing favor.

All this, with the popular demand for a rural leadership qualified to meet the social and economical, as well as spiritual needs of communities, and the unmistakable renaissance of country life, most certainly gives warrant for an optimistic forecast of the future.

WISCONSIN.

Dean Bosworth is quoted by President King in his "Religion as Life" as saying, "The program of Christianity is the conquest of the world, by a campaign of testimony, through empowered witnesses."

The Program.

An organization without a program and a leader, like a train without destination, schedule, or orders, gets nowhere in particular and is of no special service.

The program of Christianity is Christ centered, Christ circumscribed, and Christ directed.

This means that our Wisconsin campaign must be for the conquest of the world. "Save Wisconsin, to save America, to save the world!" Nothing less extensive, nor less noble and ennobling, is the goal for every disciple and agency of Christ.

The Wisconsin Congregational Association in all of its departments, and especially in its Home Missionary Department, has adopted the program of Christianity.

Its testimony in this campaign of conquest is borne by fifty-one missionaries, with 3,633 members in their eighty-eight witness-bearing churches, and 4,805 members in the ninety-three Sunday-schools under their direction. The increase in our force during the past year has been 307 new members, 195 of them upon confession. There was added one new church of seventeen members. Besides these at our 110 bases of operation, and the 8,438 members of our churches and Sunday-schools, many thousands of others are touched by their works and lives.

Devotion.

Many cases of marked devotion could be named. For example, that of the mother who gave the precious fund she had saved toward a piano for her little girls, and also the choice furniture presented by a Ladies' Society in order that the needed parsonage might be built to take the place of the tent that had been the pastor's temporary home. Note should be made of the proffered gift by a poor man of one of his four cows, in order that the needed church building might be secured.

This sort of testifying speedily brings supplies for those at the front. In the above cases, a cart from Dakota, a carriage and harness from Wisconsin, with other gifts, were at once volunteered for relief. One volunteered cash gift saved the sacrifice of the cow, and another relieved the overburdened wife of the missionary.

Special cases of devotion could be multiplied, but none the less deserving of our sympathy and our support are those who go steadily on witnessing without the stimulus and satisfaction which come with heroic deeds that win medals and secure places upon the published roll of honor.

Our Special Missionary, Rev. John Willan, in three northwest Wisconsin counties preaches at thirty-five school-houses and isolated settlements, multiplying the witnesses and the centers of conquest. Our Miss Helen M. Jones ministers effectively in camp and field. Assistant Secretary Dexter, our northern scout and lieutenant, continues, as he has done for eighteen years past, preaching, practicing, and persuading multitudes in the great Northland to join the army and fight the battles of the Lord. His swift feet and warm heart well exemplify Dr. Leavitt's old motto—"I will run the way of thy Commandments, when thou shalt enlarge my heart."

The cash outlay for Wisconsin Home Missions last year was \$18,445, including \$3,317 by the women and \$3,004 by the national Society for service among our foreign-speaking people.

WYOMING.

In many respects the last home missionary year in Wyoming has been unusually successful. Much important work left over from the preceding year has been completed; eighteen new Sunday-schools and missions combined were organized, and three others that had been closed for some time were reorganized. Those Sunday-schools that have most needed help and encouragement were visited in all eighty-eight times, reaching 4,875 students in this branch of the work. In Sunday School Institute, and kindred work, thirty sessions were attended and 2,715 persons reached.

New Organizations Effected.

Along the line of church organization and work equally important, there has been no let up in any of the various branches. Four churches have been organized. One at Node, with 28 members; one at Ohlman,

with 17 members; one at Prairie Center, with 28 members; one at Federal, with 12 members.

The congregation at Node has erected and dedicated a comfortable house of worship. The people at Omaha worship in a convenient and comfortable school house. At Prairie Center and Federal the people are preparing to build. In addition to this the beautiful church at Wheatland has been finished and dedicated, also the church at Van Tassel. The parsonage at Pinedale has been completed, and rather more than the usual amount of repairing and beautifying has been done on all the church properties in the state.

The Year's Gain.

The net gain in churches over the preceding year is 4; in church membership over preceding year, 231; church Sunday-schools, 4; church Sunday-school membership, 448; mission Sunday-schools, 16; mission Sunday-school membership, 452; total gain in churches, 4; total gain in Sunday-schools, 20; total gain in members, 231; total gain in Sunday-school membership, 900.

The benevolent receipts from the churches, Sunday-schools, and missions amounted to \$1,082, a gain of \$146 over that of the preceding twelve months, but \$192 short of the apportionment of the state.

Reduction of Appropriation.

While in many ways this is an encouraging showing locally, the National Home Missionary Society has suffered from serious financial reverses, occasioned by the failure of the givers to meet their apportionment, and incidentally from the falling off of the usual amount of legacies. For this condition, the churches of every state that has not met its apportionment in full to the Home Missionary Society are directly responsible. Because of the above conditions the Home Missionary Society has been obliged to curtail the work to such a degree as seriously to hamper it in many states. The amount of aid heretofore received by Wyoming, and which was all too little to do the work needing to be done, was reduced \$1,500, and all the mission churches and workers have had to take their share of this reduction. In many instances the churches have responded nobly in increased subscriptions, but in a few instances the minister bore the burden, already too heavy, in the reduction of his meager salary.

The cry "No more work" has already been raised, but that is impossible, at least in Wyoming, toward whose broad acres the tide of immigration has now turned in real earnest; and already, since the first of April, six new Sunday-schools and missions and one new church have been organized. How this new work is to be supported the Lord only knows.

We, the workers at the front, are often sad at heart, not because the work is hard—we enjoy hard work or we would not be here—but because the calls come for help in keeping up Christian services and we cannot respond because we have not the means. We have requests for services, many of them from the new dry-farm communities, to which a deaf ear must be turned. How long must these conditions last? The same story—no, not story, but wail—comes from other states as well.

CITY MISSIONARY SOCIETIES

City Missionary Societies have been organized in thirty-two cities, and are doing, as will be seen below, highly important work. It must be borne in mind that only a small part of the Congregational work in cities is in places having City Missionary Societies.

<i>City</i>	<i>Name of Correspondent</i>	<i>*Churches Aided</i>
Atlanta, Ga.	A. W. Farlinger	1
Berkeley, Cal.	Rev. C. S. Nash	
Boston, Mass.	Fred L. Norton	1
Buffalo, N. Y.	Walter H. Johnson	
Chicago, Ill.	Rev. J. C. Armstrong	40
Cincinnati, O.	Rev. F. L. Fagley	
Cleveland, O.	Rev. Luman H. Royce	13
Denver, Colo.	Rev. Robert Allingham	2
Detroit, Mich.	Charles W. Hitchcock	3
Grand Rapids, Mich.	Silas M. Wright	3
Hartford, Conn.	Rev. L. C. Harnish	1
Kansas City, Mo.	Rev. H. D. Sheldon	
Los Angeles, Cal.	Rev. George F. Kenngott	1
Milwaukee, Wis.	W. S. Liston	
Minneapolis, Minn.	D. D. Webster	
New Haven, Conn.	Rev. O. E. Maurer	
New York, N. Y.	Rev. Charles W. Shelton	
Oakland, Cal.	C. Z. Merritt	
Peoria, Ill.	Delia Miller	3
Philadelphia, Pa.	D. A. Waters	5
Portland, Ore.	Rev. D. B. Gray	
St. Louis, Mo.	Rev. A. H. Armstrong	4
St. Paul, Minn.	John Copeland	
San Diego, Cal.	Rev. Shelton Bissell	
San Francisco, Cal.	Morris Marcus	
Seattle, Wash.	Rev. C. R. Gale	11
Sioux City, Ia.	Rev. Wallace M. Short	1
Spokane, Wash.	Rev. D. E. Wilson	3
Springfield, Mass.	J. Stuart Kirkham	1
Tacoma, Wash.	S. E. Guthrie	
Toledo, O.	Charles H. Whitaker	
Worcester, Mass.	Prof. U. Waldo Cutler	1
Total.....		94

*The number of aided churches includes only those to which aid is given on account of the ministry. There are many other churches aided toward their physical equipment.

DISTRIBUTION OF MISSIONARIES BY SECTIONS.

The following Table gives the number of missionaries, together with those engaged in superintending the work, each year of the Society's operations, under the geographical divisions of *Eastern, Middle, Southern, and Western States*, and also *Canada*.

Society's Year beginning 1826	New England States	Middle States	Southern and Southwestern States	Western States and Territories	Canada	Total
1-26-27	1	120	5	33	1	160
2-27-28	5	130	9	56	..	201
3-28-29	72	127	23	80	2	304
4-29-30	107	147	13	122	3	392
5-30-31	144	160	12	145	2	463
6-31-32	163	169	10	166	1	500
7-32-33	239	170	9	185	3	606
8-33-34	287	201	13	169	6	676
9-34-35	289	216	18	187	9	719
10-35-36	319	219	11	191	15	755
11-36-37	331	227	11	195	22	786
12-37-38	288	198	8	166	24	684
13-38-39	284	198	9	160	14	665
14-39-40	290	205	6	167	12	680
15-40-41	292	215	5	169	9	690
16-41-42	305	240	5	222	10	791
17-42-43	288	253	7	201	9	848
18-43-44	268	257	10	305	7	907
19-44-45	285	249	6	397	6	943
20-45-46	274	271	9	417	..	971
21-46-47	275	254	10	433	..	972
22-47-48	295	237	18	456	..	1,006
23-48-49	302	230	15	463	..	1,019
24-49-50	301	228	15	488	..	1,032
25-50-51	311	224	15	515	..	1,065
26-51-52	305	213	14	533	..	1,065
27-52-53	313	215	12	547	..	1,087
28-53-54	292	214	11	530	..	1,047
29-54-55	278	207	10	537	..	1,032
30-55-56	276	198	8	504	..	986
31-56-57	271	191	6	506	..	974
32-57-58	291	197	3	521	..	1,012
33-58-59	319	201	..	534	..	1,054
34-59-60	327	199	..	581	..	1,107
35-60-61	308	181	..	573	..	1,062
36-61-62	295	87	..	481	..	863
37-62-63	281	48	..	495	..	734
38-63-64	289	44	..	423	..	756
39-64-65	293	58	..	451	..	802
40-65-66	283	64	4	467	..	818
41-66-67	284	66	5	491	..	846
42-67-68	307	73	7	521	..	908
43-68-69	327	73	8	504	..	972
44-69-70	311	71	6	550	..	944
45-70-71	296	69	5	570	..	940
46-71-72	308	62	3	588	..	961
47-72-73	312	49	3	587	..	951
48-73-74	310	58	7	594	..	969
49-74-75	292	67	7	586	..	952
50-75-76	304	72	■	595	..	979
51-76-77	303	70	6	617	..	996
52-77-78	316	70	6	604	..	996
53-78-79	312	57	10	567	..	946
54-79-80	327	57	9	622	..	1,015
55-80-81	321	62	9	640	..	1,032
56-81-82	328	56	17	669	..	1,070
57-82-83	326	68	61	695	..	1,150
58-83-84	334	77	63	868	..	1,342
59-84-85	349	93	123	882	..	1,447
60-85-86	368	99	134	868	..	1,469
61-86-87	375	103	143	950	..	1,571
62-87-88	387	110	144	979	..	1,620
63-88-89	414	109	127	1,109	..	1,759
64-89-90	441	121	150	1,167	..	1,879
65-90-91	446	141	186	1,193	..	1,966
66-91-92	437	151	196	1,202	..	1,986
67-92-93	437	153	203	1,209	..	2,002
68-93-94	458	167	230	1,174	..	2,020
69-94-95	484	154	220	1,167	..	2,025
70-95-96	456	151	220	1,227	..	2,063

DISTRIBUTION OF MISSIONARIES BY SECTIONS—Continued.

The following Table gives the number of missionaries, together with those engaged in superintending the work, each year of the Society's operations, under the geographical divisions of *Eastern, Middle, Southern, and Western States*, and also Canada.

Society's Year beginning 1826	New England States	Middle States	Southern and Southwestern States	Western States and Territories	Canada	Total
71-'96-'97	454	139	234	1,226	..	2,053
72-'97-'98	458	119	210	1,094	..	1,881
73-'98-'99	466	119	199	1,064	..	1,848
74-'99-1900	412	121	191	1,063	..	1,787
75-1900-'01	438	147	209	1,092	..	1,886
76-1901-'02	444	116	207	1,101	..	1,868
77-1902-'03	454	122	214	1,117	..	1,907
78-1903-'04	469	130	220	1,118	..	1,937
79-1904-'05	453	124	187	1,032	..	1,796
80-1905-'06	443	124	159	934	..	1,660
81-1906-'07	450	116	157	862	..	1,585
82-1907-'08	454	132	155	951	..	1,692
83-1908-'09	451	116	162	923	..	1,652
84-1909-'10	476	118	148	935	..	1,677
85-1910-'11	465	122	152	953	..	1,692
86-1911-'12	460	122	157	1,039	..	1,778
87-1912-'13	471	120	149	1,021	..	1,770
88-1913-'14	449	128	155	1,056	..	1,788

DISTRIBUTION OF MISSIONARIES BY STATES.

[illegible]

DISTRIBUTION OF MISSIONARIES BY STATES.

Society's	Sout'n States		WESTERN STATES AND TERRITORIES.																							
Year, beginning 1826.	Tennessee	Kentucky.	Ohio.	Indiana.	Illinois.	Missouri.	Michigan.	Wisconsin.	Iowa.	Minnesota.	Kansas.	Nebraska.	No. Dak.	So. Dak.	Colorado.	Wyoming.	Montana.	Utah.	Nevada.	Idaho.	California.	Oregon.	Wash'ton.	Alaska.	Cuba	
1-26-'27	2	4	16	3	2	3	4																			
2-27-'28	2	4	27	9	3	5	5																			
3-28-'29	3	5	43	12	8	6	5																			
4-29-'30	7	5	64	18	12	6	10																			
5-30-'31	5	9	74	23	17	5	12																			
6-31-'32	7	13	74	24	20	12	16																			
7-32-'33	11	13	80	26	23	12	20																			
8-33-'34	10	9	68	29	24	13	16																			
9-34-'35	13	7	85	26	29	10	16																			
10-35-'36	12	9	80	24	32	12	17	1	2																	
11-36-'37	12	7	72	31	31	9	20	1	2																	
12-37-'38	7	..	64	29	27	14	22	2	1																	
13-38-'39	6	1	50	26	31	12	22	3	3																	
14-39-'40	7	..	54	25	39	9	24	6	3																	
15-40-'41	8	..	53	21	42	5	26	8	6																	
16-41-'42	8	..	66	24	50	6	36	19	12																	
17-42-'43	6	1	75	33	65	20	46	28	16																	
18-43-'44	4	3	91	36	87	21	63	30	29																	
19-44-'45	3	7	99	46	95	20	65	34	28																	
20-45-'46	6	6	103	51	98	25	67	36	24																	
21-46-'47	6	8	95	59	92	21	77	44	29													2				
22-47-'48	7	9	102	52	101	21	80	49	35													2				
23-48-'49	7	7	94	51	110	25	73	58	33													2				
24-49-'50	6	7	97	59	114	33	74	63	37	2												3				
25-50-'51	6	6	93	59	110	29	80	72	41	4												4				
26-51-'52	5	6	93	63	117	29	77	84	50	4												2	3			
27-52-'53	5	6	96	58	118	30	80	83	55	6												6	4			
28-53-'54	3	6	110	43	105	28	76	87	56	8												7	5			
29-54-'55	4	1	101	35	102	24	77	100	63	10	3											12	5			
30-55-'56	2	1	80	36	93	21	72	87	73	14	3	1										13	8			
31-56-'57	1	1	76	33	88	16	68	84	27	3	2	2										15	8			
32-57-'58	..	1	76	38	82	5	65	93	96	33	12	2										10	8			
33-58-'59	..	1	77	29	93	..	65	102	102	34	14	4										6	7			
34-59-'60	..	2	79	29	100	..	68	108	115	41	17	5										10	7			
35-60-'61	..	3	75	21	89	2	71	100	127	46	16	5										12	6			
36-61-'62	..	..	54	15	83	2	59	82	103	45	18	4										12	6		
37-62-'63	..	..	38	5	83	2	62	76	81	34	12	3										5	4		
38-63-'64	..	..	38	5	94	2	62	73	79	38	15	5				1						8	3		
39-64-'65	..	..	37	7	95	4	70	68	98	35	15	7				2						10	3		
40-65-'66	2	..	33	7	78	19	67	72	104	35	17	9				3		1				17	3			
41-66-'67	..	..	38	4	78	..	71	103	41	10	10	..				4		1				18	6		
42-67-'68	1	..	43	5	86	31	73	64	110	40	23	12			1	4		..				25	4			
43-68-'69	1	..	49	7	86	32	85	68	125	41	33	11			2	3		..				26	5			
44-69-'70	1	..	34	9	72	36	77	76	124	41	39	14			1	1	1					26	5			
45-70-'71	1	..	39	10	71	42	67	77	112	40	60	18			2	2	1					30	6		1	
46-71-'72	2	..	32	10	63	40	69	77	112	43	62	25			4	2	2					36	6		1	
47-72-'73	1	..	30	9	59	35	78	70	100	48	67	35			5	5	1					1	36		1	
48-73-'74	2	..	37	5	53	35	80	69	100	49	70	44			4	5	1					1	35		6	
49-74-'75	1	..	39	6	51	33	78	67	94	50	69	41			6	6	1					1	30		4	
50-75-'76	1	..	27	10	54	28	76	72	92	60	75	40			9	8	1					1	31		4	
51-76-'77	1	..	21	8	45	30	85	69	83	61	85	67			10	6	1					1	33		4	
52-77-'78	2	..	26	8	44	32	85	66	80	55	91	52			8	6	1					1	27		6	
53-78-'79	2	1	23	7	43	28	75	56	86	55	90	49			12	10						1	24		3	
54-79-'80	1	1	25	7	55	21	87	59	85	60	102	52			17	11						1	28		4	
55-80-'81	..	1	21	8	48	30	95	54	76	58	107	59	3		20	15						2	1		8	
56-81-'82	..	1	26	8	44	27	93	57	67	70	83	56	10		27	23		5	2	6	2	35	..	12		
57-82-'83	1	1	33	9	45	36	112	57	62	71	89	61	17		38	20	3	4	6	1	1	36	10	15		
58-83-'84	2	..	41	13	51	45	139	51	62	98	102	83	37		65	25	2	10	7	1	2	45	13	25		
59-84-'85	2	..	39	13	60	51	135	64	74	87	105	91	28		82	24	5	6	12	2	1	58	15	28		
60-85-'86	2	..	43	9	54	54	126	40	78	101	97	87	33		77	26	6	8	13	1	1	62	12	32		
61-86-'87	3	..	38	8	60	54	123	56	79	102	105	113	34		86	26	11	5	3	1	1	76	13	38		
62-87-'88	3	..	47	11	60	48	131	72	80	92	102	90	34		74	29	8	4	12	1	1	76	20	35		
63-88-'89	2	1	43	25	63	50	148	83	90	115	98	95	34		92	36	7	5	9	1	2	86	20	42		
64-89-'90	2	1	46	31	68	56	149	89	105	133	79	89	39		90	43	7	6	11	1	4	96	18	52		
65-90-'91	1	2	49	40	72	62	124	87	108	121	78	99	36		93	61	10	11	13	1	6	94	22	66		
66-91-'92	1	1	41	36	76	64	126	100	114	141	65	97	38		99	49	8	10	15	1	6	101	28	67		

DISTRIBUTION OF MISSIONARIES BY STATES—Continued.

Society's Year, beginning 1826	EASTERN STATES					MIDDLE STATES				SOUTHERN STATES																	
	Maine	N. Hampshire	Vermont	Massachusetts	Rhode Island	Connecticut	New York	New Jersey	Pennsylvania	Delaware	Maryland	Dist. Columbia	Virginia	W. Virginia	N. Carolina	S. Carolina	Georgia	Alabama	Mississippi	Louisiana	Arkansas	Florida	Texas	Indian Ter.	Oklahoma	New Mexico	Arizona	Mexico
67-'92-'93.....	124	68	59	131	14	53	94	16	40	..	3	1	2	2	2	25	25	9	9	31	12	33	..	11	6	3	..
68-'93-'94.....	140	64	61	124	14	55	104	14	45	..	3	1	1	2	2	27	32	12	10	32	13	14	41	6	2	..	
69-'94-'95.....	141	71	66	132	15	59	95	12	44	..	3	..	1	1	4	26	33	..	9	9	29	8	9	40	9	2	..
70-'95-'96.....	116	54	73	141	12	60	92	10	45	..	4	..	1	2	1	23	35	..	8	6	38	8	8	44	9	3	..
71-'96-'97.....	112	59	65	136	14	68	87	10	37	..	5	..	1	1	1	23	41	..	8	8	35	7	9	46	8	2	..
72-'97-'98.....	108	56	62	142	15	75	72	12	31	..	4	..	1	1	1	20	47	..	5	5	33	7	5	38	7	1	..
73-'98-'99.....	107	54	60	148	15	82	66	10	39	..	4	..	1	1	1	18	40	..	7	3	27	6	..	52	8	1	..
74-'99-'100.....	73	52	56	141	16	74	68	11	37	..	5	..	1	1	1	22	37	..	2	2	27	13	..	45	6	3	..
75-'00-'01.....	82	54	56	141	16	87	82	13	46	..	6	..	1	1	1	20	38	..	6	3	33	12	..	46	8	3	..
76-'01-'02.....	87	56	57	154	15	75	57	9	45	..	5	..	1	..	2	25	48	..	4	3	33	12	1	50	8	4	..
77-'02-'03.....	89	51	62	161	17	74	62	9	46	..	5	..	3	..	1	35	35	..	7	2	39	10	1	50	8	6	..
78-'03-'04.....	98	51	53	159	20	88	76	9	41	..	4	..	3	..	1	40	31	..	8	2	28	11	4	56	5	6	..
79-'04-'05.....	88	53	50	157	14	85	71	11	39	..	3	..	2	..	2	43	16	..	5	2	27	9	6	39	3	7	..
80-'05-'06.....	95	50	48	147	17	86	70	10	34	..	4	..	2	..	1	32	9	..	4	1	25	9	5	40	3	4	..
81-'06-'07.....	97	47	58	151	14	83	71	8	34	..	3	..	1	..	2	32	10	..	3	1	31	9	3	31	3	5	..
82-'07-'08.....	96	48	50	165	15	80	82	10	36	..	3	1	3	..	3	26	19	..	8	1	17	16	..	44	5	5	..
83-'08-'09.....	94	51	49	163	14	80	66	9	38	..	2	1	3	..	3	25	15	..	8	1	22	13	..	46	4	3	..
84-'09-'10.....	97	67	52	162	15	83	70	11	35	..	2	..	3	..	3	26	15	..	6	1	18	13	..	40	6	0	..
85-'10-'11.....	102	67	47	163	15	71	69	11	38	..	2	1	2	..	4	28	12	..	7	1	18	10	..	45	6	7	..
86-'11-'12.....	90	63	45	163	12	87	65	18	39	..	2	1	3	..	4	27	13	..	7	1	19	9	..	47	15	7	..
87-'12-'13.....	96	57	41	163	15	83	72	18	38	..	3	1	4	..	8	19	13	..	7	1	22	17	..	33	5	8	..
88-'13-'14.....	102	57	40	148	16	86	70	18	40	..	3	1	4	..	10	18	14	..	4	1	33	20	..	34	5	7	..

Each State is here given credit for services of minister, though he may have served in other States.

REMARKS ON THE TABLES.—1. At the organization of the American Home Missionary Society, in 1826, the missionaries of the United Domestic Missionary Society, whose responsibilities it assumed, were transferred to it, and the greater portion of them were in commission in the State of New York.

2. The Massachusetts Home Missionary Society, the New Hampshire Home Missionary Society, and the Vermont Domestic Missionary Society, became integral parts of the National Society in the second year of its operations, the Maine Missionary Society in the third year, and the Connecticut Missionary Society in the sixth year.

3. In 1845 the missions of this Society in Canada were, by an amicable arrangement with the British Colonial Missionary Society, transferred to the care of that institution.

DISTRIBUTION OF MISSIONARIES BY STATES—Continued.

Society's Year, beginning 1826	Sout'n States		WESTERN STATES AND TERRITORIES																							
	Tennessee	Kentucky	Ohio	Indiana	Illinois	Missouri	Michigan	Wisconsin	Iowa	Minnesota	Kansas	Nebraska	No. Dak.	So. Dak.	Colorado	Wyoming	Montana	Utah	Nevada	Idaho	California	Oregon	Wash'ton	Alaska	Cuba	
67-'02-'03...	2	1	44	26	86	58	126	91	123	108	67	104	42	93	42	12	13	15	1	8	104	30	62	...	...
68-'03-'04...	4	...	47	34	79	46	119	82	114	112	61	108	40	96	37	12	14	9	2	7	99	28	66	...	...
69-'04-'05...	3	...	44	29	75	47	136	87	109	101	59	94	35	97	51	12	11	10	2	8	94	31	71	...	...
70-'05-'06...	2	...	47	30	154	54	88	84	91	116	60	101	30	95	55	15	10	11	1	8	105	29	79	...	...
71-'06-'07...	4	...	48	33	138	51	76	87	90	108	69	103	45	99	49	18	9	10	1	8	106	32	87	...	...
72-'07-'08...	3	...	35	30	102	45	69	81	94	100	50	97	38	96	40	17	8	6	2	10	100	29	82	...	...
73-'08-'09...	2	...	38	29	97	41	71	86	91	101	40	94	41	90	43	14	9	11	1	14	85	26	73	...	...
74-'09-'1000...	2	...	40	31	82	38	74	86	95	96	41	89	41	96	40	15	9	13	1	13	85	29	74	...	...
75-'00-'01...	2	...	36	28	90	43	82	69	93	111	34	80	45	98	43	13	12	11	3	13	94	26	85	...	...
76-'01-'02...	2	...	37	29	92	32	85	75	95	105	30	97	50	88	57	11	15	7	1	16	87	28	79	...	...
77-'02-'03...	2	1	37	28	90	37	79	75	95	102	36	97	55	96	47	14	15	12	1	19	84	28	83	...	...
78-'03-'04...	2	1	31	31	78	33	81	63	86	111	40	94	68	88	53	17	19	11	...	19	94	33	80	...	...
79-'04-'05...	2	1	34	24	78	33	81	68	86	98	40	75	51	79	44	12	15	10	...	17	86	26	89	...	...
80-'05-'06...	3	1	42	20	79	27	74	57	75	85	49	70	51	72	35	9	13	8	...	18	74	27	60	...	...
81-'06-'07...	2	1	38	18	40	26	57	68	75	72	50	77	45	70	30	14	16	8	...	18	83	22	51	...	...
82-'07-'08...	2	...	39	14	39	16	76	69	69	100	56	43	66	78	40	14	15	5	...	15	93	34	78	...	...
83-'08-'09...	3	...	42	14	40	18	72	65	70	74	49	42	69	68	34	20	26	6	...	13	88	40	81	...	...
84-'09-'10...	2	...	41	14	47	21	80	59	66	78	39	46	76	59	39	18	30	6	...	16	90	28	89	...	...
85-'10-'11...	2	...	39	18	37	23	70	64	64	67	39	48	88	73	41	17	47	6	...	13	94	29	84	...	...
86-'11-'12...	2	...	43	21	77	24	78	74	55	59	33	44	80	76	47	25	52	6	...	16	97	27	100	...	...
87-'12-'13...	1	...	41	19	103	26	74	74	53	36	25	42	92	76	49	25	53	6	...	17	99	37	96	...	...
88-'13-'14...	1	...	44	22	116	26	73	68	44	48	39	38	85	73	40	26	76	4	...	27	85	39	89	...	...

4. In the Table will be seen the progress which has been made year by year in the newer States of the West, as they have severally come into being and presented fields of peculiar promise for missionary culture. When this Society was formed, *Indiana* and *Illinois* were in their infancy; *Michigan* was at that time, and for ten years subsequent, a Territory; in 1825 it had but one Presbyterian or Congregational minister, and he was a missionary. *Wisconsin* remained, eight years after the organization of this Society, the almost undisputed home of the Indian. *Iowa* was not organized as a Territory till 1838. *Oregon* was reached by our first missionary there in the summer of 1848, after a voyage of many months by way of the Sandwich Islands. Our first missionaries to *California* sailed from New York in December, 1848. Our first missionary to *Minnesota* commenced, his labors at St. Paul in July, 1849.

5. It should be borne in mind that the number of missionaries in these newer States and Territories, as well as those that have been longer cultivated, gives but an imperfect idea of the ground that has been occupied by missionary enterprise. Churches every year become independent, and others are taken up in their stead.

GENERAL COMPARATIVE RESULTS.

Society's Year, beginning 1886	Receipts	Expendi- tures	No. of mis- sionaries	Not in commis- sion the pre- ceding year	No. of congre- gations and missionary dis- tricts	Years of labor	Additions to Churches	Sunday-schools and Bible classes	Average ex- pense for a year's labor	Average ex- pense for a missionary
1-26-27	\$18,140 76	\$13,084 17	169	68	196	110	not rep.	not rep.	127	83
2-27-28	20,035 78	17,840 22	201	89	244	133	1,000	306	134	80
3-28-29	26,097 31	20,814 06	304	169	401	186	1,678	423	144	88
4-29-30	33,929 44	42,420 50	392	166	500	274	1,959	572	155	108
5-30-31	48,124 73	47,247 60	463	164	577	294	2,532	700	160	102
6-31-32	49,422 12	52,808 39	509	158	745	361	6,126	783	146	104
7-32-33	68,627 17	66,277 06	606	209	801	417	4,284	1,148	150	109
8-33-34	78,011 44	80,015 76	676	200	899	463	2,736	Pupils.	172	118
9-34-35	88,803 22	83,394 28	719	204	1,050	490	3,300	52,000	170	116
10-35-36	101,505 15	92,108 94	755	249	1,000	545	3,750	65,000	160	122
11-36-37	85,701 59	99,529 72	810	232	1,025	554	3,752	80,000	180	123
12-37-38	86,522 45	85,066 26	684	123	840	438	3,376	67,000	194	124
13-38-39	82,564 63	82,055 64	665	201	704	473	3,920	58,500	175	124
14-39-40	78,345 20	78,533 89	680	194	842	486	4,750	60,000	162	115
15-40-41	85,413 34	84,864 06	600	178	862	501	4,618	54,100	160	123
16-41-42	92,403 64	94,300 14	701	248	987	594	5,514	64,300	159	119
17-42-43	99,812 84	98,215 11	848	225	1,047	657	8,223	68,400	149	116
18-43-44	101,994 99	104,276 47	907	237	1,245	665	7,603	60,300	157	115
19-44-45	121,946 28	118,360 12	943	200	1,285	736	4,929	60,000	160	126
20-45-46	125,124 70	126,193 15	971	223	1,453	760	5,311	76,700	166	130
21-46-47	116,717 94	119,170 40	972	189	1,470	713	4,400	73,000	167	123
22-47-48	140,197 10	139,233 34	1,006	205	1,447	773	5,020	77,000	180	138
23-48-49	145,925 91	143,771 07	1,019	192	1,510	808	5,550	83,500	178	141
24-49-50	157,160 78	154,546 09	1,032	205	1,575	812	6,682	75,000	179	141
25-50-51	150,940 25	153,817 90	1,005	211	1,820	853	6,678	70,000	180	144
26-51-52	160,062 25	162,831 14	1,005	204	1,948	862	6,820	66,500	189	153
27-52-53	171,734 24	174,439 24	1,087	213	2,160	878	6,079	72,500	199	160
28-53-54	191,209 07	184,025 76	1,047	167	2,140	870	6,025	65,400	212	176
29-54-55	180,136 60	177,717 34	1,032	180	2,124	815	5,634	64,800	218	171
30-55-56	193,548 37	186,611 02	986	187	1,965	775	5,602	60,000	241	189
31-56-57	178,060 68	180,550 44	974	201	1,985	780	5,550	62,500	231	185
32-57-58	175,971 37	190,735 70	1,012	242	2,034	795	6,784	65,500	240	188
33-58-59	188,139 29	187,034 41	1,054	250	2,125	808	6,791	67,300	231	178
34-59-60	185,216 17	192,737 69	1,107	260	2,175	868	6,287	72,200	222	174
35-60-61	183,761 80	183,762 70	1,062	212	2,025	835	5,600	70,000	220	173
36-61-62	163,852 51	158,336 33	863	153	1,668	612	4,007	60,300	259	183
37-62-63	164,884 29	134,991 08	734	155	1,455	562	3,108	54,000	240	184
38-63-64	195,537 80	149,325 58	756	170	1,518	603	3,902	55,200	248	198
39-64-65	186,897 50	180,065 30	802	199	1,575	635	3,820	58,600	299	237
40-65-66	221,191 85	208,811 18	818	186	1,594	643	3,924	61,200	325	255
41-66-67	212,507 63	227,063 97	846	208	1,645	655	5,959	64,000	348	269
42-67-68	217,577 25	254,668 05	908	250	1,710	702	6,214	66,300	364	282
43-68-69	244,300 96	274,025 32	972	246	1,950	734	6,470	75,300	374	282
44-69-70	283,102 87	270,927 58	944	246	1,836	693	6,404	75,750	390	287
45-70-71	246,567 26	267,555 27	940	227	1,957	716	5,833	71,500	368	284
46-71-72	294,566 86	281,182 50	961	236	2,011	762	6,358	76,500	369	293
47-72-73	267,091 42	278,830 24	951	217	2,145	714	5,725	74,000	391	293
48-73-74	290,120 34	287,662 01	969	241	2,195	726	5,421	74,700	395	297
49-74-75	308,896 82	296,780 65	952	214	2,223	701	6,361	80,750	423	311
50-75-76	310,027 62	309,871 84	979	240	2,525	734	7,836	85,370	422	317
51-76-77	293,712 62	310,604 11	996	234	2,190	727	8,065	86,300	442	312
52-77-78	284,486 44	284,540 71	996	209	2,237	739	7,578	91,762	385	286
53-78-79	273,691 53	260,330 20	946	199	2,126	710	5,232	87,573	367	275
54-79-80	260,720 41	259,709 86	1,015	256	2,308	761	5,598	96,724	341	256
55-80-81	290,953 72	284,414 22	1,032	255	2,653	783	5,022	99,808	363	276
56-81-82	340,778 47	339,795 04	1,070	262	2,568	799	6,032	104,308	425	318
57-82-83	370,981 56	354,105 80	1,150	301	2,650	817	6,527	106,638	433	308
58-83-84	385,004 10	419,440 45	1,342	401	2,930	962	7,907	116,314	436	312
59-84-85	451,767 66	460,722 83	1,447	380	2,990	1,017	8,734	118,000	453	318
60-85-86	524,544 93	498,790 16	1,469	372	3,005	1,058	9,050	120,000	471	324
61-86-87	482,979 60	507,988 79	1,571	392	3,063	1,117	10,031	129,350	454	312
62-87-88	548,720 87	511,641 56	1,620	361	3,084	1,173	10,012	129,462	436	316
63-88-89	542,251 00	597,040 11	1,759	478	3,155	1,249	10,326	134,395	478	339
64-89-90	671,171 30	630,978 31	1,879	452	3,251	1,294	10,650	141,975	467	322
65-90-91	635,180 45	671,297 23	1,966	496	3,270	1,318	11,320	154,722	509	341
66-91-92	662,789 28	686,395 01	1,986	441	3,389	1,360	9,744	159,200	505	346
67-92-93	738,081 29	689,026 12	2,002	464	3,841	1,391	11,232	159,300	494	343
68-93-94	621,608 56	701,441 16	2,010	547	3,930	1,437	12,784	164,050	488	349
69-94-95	627,990 14	678,003 50	1,997	655	4,104	1,430	13,040	180,813	472	340

GENERAL COMPARATIVE RESULTS—Continued.

Society's Year, beginning 1826	Receipts	Expendi- tures	No. of mis- sionaries	Not in commis- sion the preced- ing year.	No. of congre- gations and missionary dis- tricts	Years of labor	Additions to Churches	Sunday-schools and Bible classes	Average ex- pense for a year's labor	Average ex- pense for a missionary
70-'95-'06.....	\$777,747 95	\$699,855 36	2,038	693	4,110	1,509	12,138	186,343	\$464	\$343
71-'96-'07.....	588,318 52	651,491 11	2,026	411	3,091	1,477	11,796	172,784	441	322
72-'97-'08.....	592,227 86	590,597 45	1,859	380	2,758	1,431	9,193	159,116	413	318
73-'98-'09.....	516,245 79	535,037 49	1,824	464	2,875	1,357	7,794	146,604	394	293
74-'99-'00.....	532,336 08	520,835 82	1,762	459	2,591	1,339	7,400	142,812	389	296
75-'00-'01.....	538,986 35	494,139 71	1,863	484	2,741	1,323	8,115	147,274	373	265
76-'01-'02.....	602,462 24	548,676 55	1,845	422	2,484	1,359	7,395	133,378	404	297
77-'02-'03.....	569,517 30	547,014 51	1,871	397	2,573	1,350	8,250	141,269	405	229
78-'03-'04.....	444,501 27	570,629 91	1,916	388	2,013	1,357	8,940	140,680	420	208
79-'04-'05.....	476,760 54	534,921 17	1,742	335	2,302	1,298	6,618	122,769	412	307
80-'05-'06.....	494,329 73	497,601 99	1,641	338	2,216	1,157	7,315	115,824	430	303
81-'06-'07.....	478,576 57	474,532 01	1,572	344	1,881	1,011	5,547	99,519	460	302
82-'07-'08.....	544,720 11	511,079 31	1,677	....	2,312	1,220	....	....	419	305
83-'08-'09.....	522,975 51	515,773 41	1,642	....	2,316	1,161	....	....	444	314
84-'09-'10.....	662,175 19	519,670 86	1,663	....	2,304	1,213	....	....	428	330
85-'10-'11.....	531,999 07	562,260 68	1,692	....	2,382	1,217	....	....	428	308
86-'11-'12.....	594,691 18	500,932 81	1,778	....	2,513	1,338	6,285	111,626	442	332
87-'12-'13.....	620,929 06	602,932 92	1,770	....	2,547	1,256	7,080	123,501	480	345
88-'13-'14.....	622,280 77	647,441 91	1,788	....	2,552	1,261	12,166	144,492	513	354

1. The total receipts of the National Society, plus total receipts of its Constituent State Societies on their own fields for the eighty-eight years, are \$27,339,123.52.

2. The total years of labor are 75,144.

3. The average expenditure for a year of missionary labor includes the entire cost to the Society of obtaining the missionary, defraying his expense to his field, and sustaining him on it, as well as the average proportion of all the expenses in conducting the institution.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR

RECEIPTS

Contributions:

Churches	\$57,575.99
Sunday-schools	1,799.37
Young People's Societies.....	438.73
Women's Societies	18,749.51
Individuals	20,316.98
New Jersey Home Missionary Society.....	410.00
Joint Missionary Campaign	2.60

\$99,293.18

From Constituent State Societies on Percentage Plan:

California (North)	\$84.40
California (South)	744.31
Connecticut	7,495.09
Illinois	2,235.05
Iowa	2,740.14
Kansas	409.76
Maine	990.67
Massachusetts	3,998.66
Michigan	2,163.87
Minnesota	477.40
Missouri	360.07
Nebraska	500.00
New Hampshire	1,712.95
New York	709.64
Ohio	1,815.47
Rhode Island	443.09
Vermont	1,075.74
Washington	160.27
Wisconsin	1,230.04

29,346.62

Legacies:

Total legacies for the year.....	\$92,437.98
Less legal and estate expenses ..	1,321.95
	<u>\$91,116.03</u>
Sundry transfers to current funds.....	5,870.57

96,986.60

Income from Investments:

Total interest and dividends.....	\$38,409.46
Less income added to principal of three permanent funds	7,575.57

30,833.89

From Legacy Equalization Fund to Cover Deficit.....

44,000.00

Total Receipts of National Society.....

\$300,460.29

Receipts of Constituent State Societies:

Total receipts as reported (see table on page 83) ..	\$356,599.71
Less amount received by National Society from Constituent States on percentage plan (see list above).....	29,346.62

327,253.09

Reported by City Societies as Raised for Support of Pastors..

38,567.39

Total Receipts of National, State, and City Societies.....

\$666,280.77

DISBURSEMENTS

Missionary Labor (see detailed table on page 82)..... \$214,713.05

Paid to Constituent State Societies on Percentage Plan:

California (North)	\$341.11
California (South)	100.99
Connecticut	5,824.20
Illinois	1,057.07
Iowa	516.89
Kansas	1,049.45
Maine	766.42
Massachusetts	2,479.87
Michigan	174.14
Minnesota	576.74
Missouri	31.09
Nebraska	34.93
New Hampshire	1,309.69
New York	5,698.53
Ohio	665.54
Rhode Island	1,343.80
Vermont	1,888.57
Washington	28.16
Wisconsin	279.54

\$24,166.73
73.30

Philadelphia City Society.....

24,240.03

Administration:

Salary of H. C. Herring, General Secretary	\$4,583.37
Salary of H. F. Swartz, Associate Secretary	3,500.00
Salary of R. L. Breed, Assistant Secretary	2,500.00
Salary of W. E. Lougee, Treasurer	1,333.33
Salary of C. H. Baker, Treasurer..	187.50
Salary of J. T. Brinckerhoff, Assistant Treasurer	1,500.00
Salary of Ernest Adams, Cashier...	1,934.06
Salary of Miriam L. Woodberry, Secretary Woman's Department..	1,350.00

\$16,888.26

Clerical Services	6,102.04
Traveling Expenses	3,154.25
Annual Meeting	1,050.05
Midwinter Meeting	1,528.79

28,723.39

General Expenses:

Rent	\$3,026.68
Interest on Loans	1,786.67
Postage, Freight, and Express.....	1,494.72
Stationery and Supplies	1,064.54
Inter-Society Expenses	1,018.66
Special Platform Work	1,014.06
Advertising	456.07
Telephone and Telegraph	320.91
Office Equipment (permanent)	275.74

General Expenses—Continued.

Publications:			
Share of deficit, "The American Missionary"	\$3,309.41		
Books and leaflets....	\$3,762.23		
Less receipts for literature	1,104.08	2,658.15	
Annual Report		212.10	
		<hr/>	6,179.66
Miscellaneous expenses			1,397.21
			<hr/>
Interest on Conditional Gifts.....			\$18,034.92
Honorary Secretary, J. B. Clark.....			14,471.26
			<hr/>
			1,000.00
Total Disbursements of National Society.....			\$301,182.65
Disbursements of Constituent State Societies:			
Total disbursements (see table on page 83)...	\$331,858.60		
Less amount paid by National Society to Constituent State Societies on percentage plan (see list on preceding page).....		24,166.73	
		<hr/>	307,691.87
Reported by City Societies as Expended for Support of Pastors			38,567.39
			<hr/>
Total Expenditures of National, State, and City Societies.....			\$647,441.91

**SUMMARY OF NATIONAL SOCIETY ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR**

Cash on hand April 1, 1913.....			\$1,211.11
Receipts:			
Contributions	\$99,293.18		
From Constituent State Societies on percentage plan		29,346.62	
Legacies and transfers		96,986.60	
Income from Investments (net)		30,833.89	
		<hr/>	256,460.29
			<hr/>
			\$257,671.40
Disbursements:			
Missionary Labor	\$214,713.05		
Paid to Constituent State Societies on percentage plan		24,240.03	
Administration		28,723.39	
General Expenses		18,034.92	
Interest on Conditional Gifts		14,471.26	
Honorary Secretary		1,000.00	
		<hr/>	301,182.65
			<hr/>
Deficit for the Year.....			\$43,511.25
From Legacy Equalization Fund to Cover Deficit.....			44,000.00
			<hr/>
Balance on hand March 31, 1914.....			\$488.75

CONTRIBUTIONS IN DETAIL BY STATES

	Churches, Individuals, etc.	Legacies.	Constituent State Societies.	Total.
Alabama	\$ 177.09	.....	.....	\$177.09
Arizona	390.15	.....	.....	390.15
Arkansas	20.06	.....	.....	20.06
California (North).....	148.00	.....	\$84.40	232.40
California (South).....	251.10	.....	744.31	995.41
Colorado	3,494.44	.....	.....	3,494.44
Connecticut	19,349.75	\$37,091.40	7,495.09	63,936.24
Delaware	1.00	.....	.....	1.00
District of Columbia.....	1,315.68	.....	.....	1,315.68
Florida	861.02	.....	.....	861.02
Georgia	537.57	.....	.....	537.57
Idaho	836.80	.....	.....	836.80
Illinois	1,993.84	1,569.36	2,235.05	5,793.25
Indiana	913.20	.....	.....	913.20
Iowa	844.17	500.00	2,740.14	4,084.31
Kansas	152.91	.....	409.76	562.67
Kentucky	26.00	.....	.....	26.00
Louisiana	104.44	.....	.....	104.44
Maine	1,050.02	3,825.00	990.67	5,865.69
Maryland	130.96	.....	.....	130.96
Massachusetts	25,771.51	35,765.59	3,998.66	65,535.76
Michigan	421.86	225.00	2,163.87	2,810.73
Minnesota	436.99	250.00	477.40	1,164.39
Mississippi	2.00	.....	.....	2.00
Missouri	79.83	.....	360.07	439.90
Montana	767.80	.....	.....	767.80
Nebraska	675.76	.....	500.00	1,175.76
New Hampshire	3,760.89	5,856.34	1,712.95	11,330.18
New Jersey	7,069.32	.....	.....	7,069.32
New York	10,195.01	5,605.29	709.64	16,509.94
New Mexico	182.50	.....	.....	182.50
North Carolina	253.77	.....	.....	253.77
North Dakota	2,089.08	.....	.....	2,089.08
Ohio	525.26	.....	1,815.47	2,340.73
Oklahoma	381.86	.....	.....	381.86
Oregon	1,561.61	.....	.....	1,561.61
Pennsylvania	1,534.55	1,000.00	.....	2,534.55
Rhode Island	1,714.67	.....	443.09	2,157.76
South Carolina	10.00	.....	.....	10.00
South Dakota	3,061.37	.....	.....	3,061.37
Tennessee	130.31	.....	.....	130.31
Texas	1,244.43	.....	.....	1,244.43
Utah	56.00	.....	.....	56.00
Vermont	3,614.02	500.00	1,075.74	5,189.76
Virginia	15.41	.....	.....	15.41
Washington	375.05	.....	160.27	535.32
West Virginia	20.00	.....	.....	20.00
Wisconsin	444.76	250.00	1,230.04	1,924.80
Wyoming	263.76	.....	.....	263.76
Austria	5.00	.....	.....	5.00
Bulgaria	10.00	.....	.....	10.00
Canada	15.00	.....	.....	15.00
Hawaii	3.00	.....	.....	3.00
Joint Missionary Campaign....	2.60	.....	.....	2.60
	\$99,293.18	\$92,437.98	\$29,346.62	\$221,077.78

MISSIONARY LABOR DISBURSEMENTS OF NATIONAL SOCIETY BY FIELDS

In Coöperating States and Missionary Districts:

	English-speaking Churches.	Foreign-speaking Churches.
Alabama	\$4,703.48	.....
Alaska	825.75	.....
Arizona	2,737.51	.....
Arkansas	420.34	.....
Colorado	13,610.64	\$2,119.33
District of Columbia	463.33	.....
Florida	10,352.19	.....
Georgia	4,422.25	.....
Idaho	8,512.83	1,037.48
Idaho (North)	2,436.08	174.05
Indiana	4,937.48	464.47
Indiana (North)	2,153.34	.....
Louisiana	1,302.03	.....
Maryland	458.35	.....
Montana	18,064.74	1,434.84
New Jersey	5,102.93	2,478.49
New Mexico	1,479.02	.....
North Carolina	3,068.50	.....
North Dakota	19,648.21	1,485.40
Oklahoma	7,859.44	.....
Oregon	10,134.51	2,292.79
Oregon (East)	601.91	.....
Pennsylvania	7,218.05	4,981.61
South Dakota	20,222.57	823.91
Tennessee	407.33	.....
Texas	6,406.04	.....
Utah	2,756.41	.....
Virginia	465.52	188.23
Wyoming	9,025.54	.....
	<hr/> \$169,796.32	<hr/> \$17,480.60
		\$187,276.92

In Constituent States (Foreign-speaking Churches):

Iowa	\$250.97
Kansas	1,336.81
Michigan	1,030.99
Minnesota	4,915.27
Missouri	1,102.81
Nebraska	3,093.72
New York (including Ellis Island)	1,647.24
Ohio	2,965.69
Washington	4,365.53
Wisconsin	2,936.49
	<hr/> 23,645.52

Specials:

Contributions designated for and forwarded to fields not on our regular schedule	3,790.61
--	----------

Total Missionary Labor Disbursements..... \$214,713.05

NOTE.—Our expenditure as shown above of \$41,125.12 for foreign-speaking work was divided among the different nationalities as follows: German, \$16,446.92; Dano-Norwegian and Slavic, \$14,497.34; Swedish, \$6,710.77; Finnish, \$1,973.55; Italian, \$1,497.44.

214,713
3,790
210,923

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF CONSTITUENT STATE SOCIETIES IN THEIR OWN FIELDS

	Contributions.	Legacies.	Income from Investments, etc.	Total Receipts.	Expenditure for Missionary Work.
California (North)	\$9,134.46	.....	\$1,078.34	\$10,212.80	\$14,227.13
California (South)	15,672.22	.....	87.50	15,759.72	14,181.36
Connecticut	17,122.62	.....	12,451.89	29,574.51	30,910.73
Illinois	14,130.53	\$5,159.01	1,754.24	21,043.78	18,740.23
Iowa	13,832.30	.....	2,153.87	15,986.17	11,918.47
Kansas	9,327.92	.....	65.00	9,392.92	7,876.92
Massachusetts	46,108.61	35,288.29	7,110.20	88,507.10	73,030.91
Maine	11,979.36	421.76	4,818.43	17,219.55	23,196.55
Michigan	20,425.74	269.00	1,606.11	22,300.85	17,309.77
Minnesota	10,727.20	.....	2,269.89	12,997.09	18,848.13
Missouri	8,034.83	.....	.....	8,034.83	8,257.59
Nebraska	7,963.79	500.00	1,126.60	9,590.39	7,893.57
New Hampshire	4,164.04	6,093.09	6,851.33	17,108.46	16,130.97
New York	14,812.48	3,000.00	676.30	18,488.78	20,317.21
Ohio	14,915.05	.....	256.53	15,171.58	16,276.37
Rhode Island	1,946.58	.....	1,453.81	3,400.39	4,419.51
Vermont	4,412.36	2,350.00	1,897.28	8,659.64	7,071.06
Washington (See Note)...	17,801.92	.....	627.40	18,429.32	16,834.09
Wisconsin	12,807.06	.....	1,914.77	14,721.83	14,417.98
	\$255,319.07	\$53,081.15	\$48,199.49	\$356,599.71	\$331,858.60

NOTE.—No report was received from Washington, so for that state last year's figures have been used in this table and in making up the totals of home missionary receipts and expenditures.

It will be noted that the contributions of living donors to The Congregational Home Missionary Society, with its Constituent State Societies, were as follows:

To national treasury	\$99,293.18
To Constituent State treasuries	255,319.07
Total	<u>\$354,612.25</u>

This falls short by \$115,378.75 of the total of \$470,000.00 assigned to us under the Apportionment Plan.

AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that I have examined the accounts of The Congregational Home Missionary Society for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1914, together with the vouchers in connection therewith, and find the same correct.

JOHN H. ALLEN, Public Auditor.

New York, June 22, 1914.

PERMANENT FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR

Total of Investment Funds, April 1, 1913.....		\$811,179.83
Additions during Year:		
Conditional Gift Fund	\$17,168.00	
N. S. Wordin Fund	6,204.40	
Sarah R. Sage Temporary Fund	1,275.00	
Wm. F. Merrill Fund	13,034.63	
J. H. Merrill Fund	2,000.00	
Mary B. Skinner Fund	1,000.00	
J. T. Brinckerhoff Trust Fund.....	4,046.17	
Two unknown friends by Henry C. Ward.....	100.00	
		<u>44,828.20</u>
		\$856,008.03
Reductions during Year:		
Legacy Equalization Fund	\$44,000.00	
Temporary Funds	10,800.00	
Sarah R. Sage Temporary Fund	5,000.00	
Trustee Account	402.65	
J. T. Brinckerhoff Trust Fund	299.99	
		<u>60,502.64</u>
Balance of Investment Funds, March 31, 1914.....		\$795,505.41

LIST OF SPECIAL AND PERMANENT FUNDS

March 31, 1914

Conditional Gift Fund		\$239,261.30
Legacy Equalization Fund		6,000.00
Temporary Investment Fund		12,535.00
Sarah R. Sage Temporary Fund.....		23,316.28
Suspense Account		18.00
Permanent Funds:		
N. S. Wordin	Fund.....	\$138,861.75
James McQuesten	"	100,000.00
Clara E. Hillyer	"	50,000.00
Swett Exigency	"	50,000.00
A. W. Kenney	"	30,000.00
Wm. F. Merrill	"	19,534.63
C. S. Peaslee	"	18,930.22
Sarah R. Sage	"	15,000.00
A. M. Luther	"	12,400.70
W. W. Laird	"	10,000.00
C. L. Ford	"	7,325.00
Susan Goddard	"	6,289.05
Dr. M. Spaulding	"	5,431.12
Mary A. Goddard	"	5,171.62
Robert Hamilton	"	5,000.00
G. L. Newton	"	5,000.00
S. B. Lord	"	4,975.00
J. T. Brickerhoff Trust	"	3,746.18
Sarah M. Allen Memorial	"	4,000.00
F. B. Dingley	"	2,754.30
Catherine A. Blakeman	"	2,000.00

LIST OF SPECIAL AND PERMANENT FUNDS—Continued.

Martha J. Kimball	Fund.....	\$ 2,000.00	
J. H. Merrill	"	2,000.00	
Luther Farnam Trust	"	1,900.00	
Elvira S. Spalding	"	1,532.52	
H. G. Story	"	1,450.69	
L. S. Baker	"	1,000.00	
C. N. Hayward	"	1,000.00	
Mary B. Skinner	"	1,000.00	
J. S. Stone	"	1,000.00	
Sarah Townsend	"	1,000.00	
G. W. Tuttle	"	1,000.00	
Edward Taylor	"	900.00	
S. A. Hopkins	"	897.05	
Timothy Moore	"	875.00	
H. W. Avery	"	100.00	
A. H. Bray	"	100.00	
W. L. Durand	"	100.00	
S. F. C. Selden Trust	"	100.00	
Two unknown friends by Henry C. Ward....		100.00	
			514,374.83
			<hr/> \$795,505.41

These Funds are invested as follows:

Mortgages (see list of securities following) ..	\$345,000.00	
Railroad bonds ..	316,850.00	
Railroad stocks ..	2,776.00	
Miscellaneous bonds ..	44,486.25	
Miscellaneous stocks ..	55,885.00	
Real estate ..	5,894.18	
Savings Bank deposits ..	1,252.50	
Promissory notes ..	850.00	
Suspense Account ..	18.00	
Miscellaneous Investments ..	5,000.00	
Uninvested Cash ..	17,493.48	
		<hr/> \$795,505.41

ITEMIZED LIST OF SECURITIES HELD BY THE SOCIETY

March 31, 1914

Mortgages

108 first mortgages on real estate, average rate 5.45%..... \$345,000.00

Railroad Bonds

30 West Shore 4%.....	\$30,000.00
10 New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4%.....	10,000.00
10 Pittsburg & Western 4%.....	10,000.00
5 New York, Lackawanna & Western 4%.....	5,000.00
5 Long Island Railroad Ferry 4½%.....	5,000.00
36 Northern Pacific and Great Northern 4%.....	34,807.50
20 St. Joseph & Grand Island 4%.....	20,000.00
1 Hocking Valley 4½%.....	1,000.00*
27 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé 4%.....	25,356.25

*The securities marked with the asterisk were given to the Society, and not purchased by it as investments.

ITEMIZED LIST OF SECURITIES—Continued.

1	Union Pacific 4%.....	\$500.00
26	Baltimore & Ohio 4%.....	24,826.25
25	Delaware & Hudson 4%.....	24,872.50
20	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul 4%.....	19,187.50
25	Louisville & Nashville 4%.....	24,512.50
25	Union Pacific 4%.....	24,311.25
16	Manhattan Railway 4%.....	15,515.00
1	New York, New Haven & Hartford 6%.....	1,315.00*
25	St. Louis & Southwestern 4%.....	22,921.25
1	Central Railroad of New Jersey 5%.....	1,000.00*
15	Chicago & Erie 5%.....	16,725.00

\$316,850.00**Railroad Stocks**

9	Shares Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern.....	\$900.00*
12	" Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis.....	1,176.00*
3	" Concord & Montreal	450.00*
5	" Peterborough Railroad	250.00*

\$2,776.00**Miscellaneous Bonds**

10	Bluff Point Land Improvement Co. 4%.....	\$10,000.00*
15	New York Gas, Electric Light, H. & P. Co. 4%.....	14,250.00
3	Michigan State Telephone Co. 5%.....	3,000.00*
6	Independence Water Works Co. 5%.....	6,000.00*
1	City of Norwich, Conn. 4%.....	1,000.00*
1	Northern Indiana Gas & Electric Co. 5%.....	1,000.00*
1	Adams Express Co. 4%.....	1,000.00*
2	Indianapolis Water Co. 4½%	2,000.00*
2	Middlesex Banking Co. 5%	300.00*
1	Terminal R. R. Association of St. Louis 4½%.....	1,000.00*
1	Denver Consolidated Tramway Co. 5%.....	860.00*
1	Watervliet Hydraulic Co. 5%.....	500.00*
1	City of Elizabeth, N. J. 4%.....	1,000.00*
5	Securities Company 4%.....	675.00*
2	Atlantic City Sewerage Co. 6%.....	1,000.00*
1	American Telephone & Telegraph Co. 4%.....	901.25*

\$44,486.25**Miscellaneous Stocks**

12	shares R. & T. Fairbanks Co.	\$6,000.00*
13	" Cleveland Trust Co.	4,000.00*
15	" Springfield F. & M. Insurance Co.	3,000.00*
7	" Stafford Mills	700.00*
5	" Border City Mfg. Co.	500.00*
7	" Merchants Mfg. Co.	700.00*
50	" Horr-Warner Co.	5,000.00*
25	" Remington Typewriter Co.	2,500.00*
75	" Hutchins Securities Co.	7,500.00*
25	" William Street Offices	2,500.00*
55	" Washington Water Power Co.	5,500.00*
25	" American Chicle Co.	2,500.00*
6	" Singer Manufacturing Co.	600.00*

* The securities marked with the asterisk were given to the Society, and not purchased by it as investments.

Miscellaneous Stocks—Continued.

120 shares	American Coal Co.	\$3,000.00*
2 "	Chesebrough Mfg. Co.	200.00*
12 "	U. S. Steel Corporation.....	1,200.00*
8 "	United Fruit Co.	800.00*
31 "	Kentucky Block Cannel Coal Co.	1,860.00*
5 "	Page Woven Wire Fence Co.	500.00*
6 "	Investment Securities Co.	1,035.00*
10 "	Manhattan Railway Co.	1,750.00*
25 "	American Smelting & Refining Co.	2,500.00*
4 "	Nashua Light, Heat & Power Co.	640.00*
5 "	Hardy & Co.	375.00*
12 "	Barney & Smith Car Co.	400.00*
35 "	Broad Brook Co.	525.00*
1 "	Ash Grove Lime & Portland Cement Co.	100.00*
		<hr/>
		\$55,885.00

Real Estate

Chicago, Ill.	\$1,700.00*
Springfield, Mo.	275.00*
Denver, Colo.	400.00*
Redwood Falls, Minn.	699.18*
Helena, Mont.	1,920.00*
Denver, Colo.	900.00*
	<hr/>
	\$5,894.18

Savings Bank Deposits

Metropolitan Savings Bank, New York City.....	\$1,252.50*
---	-------------

Promissory Notes

Promissory Notes	
J. D. Clarkson	\$400.00*
Alice E. Wright	50.00*
L. D. Platt	400.00*
	<hr/>
	\$850.00

Suspense Account

Eighteen items, various securities of no probable value, carried at \$1 each	\$18.00*
--	----------

Miscellaneous Investments

Deposited with Bank of Star, Star, N. C.....	\$5,000.00
--	------------

Uninvested Cash

Principal Cash in Bank	\$17,093.48
Petty Cash on Hand	400.00
	<hr/>
	\$17,493.48

AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that I have made an examination of the securities—consisting of bonds, stocks, mortgages, etc.—belonging to The Congregational Home Missionary Society, and find the same correctly recorded in the book accounts, the valuation on March 31, 1914, being \$778,011.93, together with uninvested cash of \$17,493.48, making a total for investment funds of \$795,505.41.

JOHN H. ALLEN, Public Auditor.

New York, June 22, 1914.

* The securities marked with the asterisk were given to the Society, and not purchased by it as investments.

CONSTITUTION

OF

The Congregational Home Missionary Society

ARTICLE I.

NAME.

The Society shall be called The Congregational Home Missionary Society.

ARTICLE II.

OBJECT.

The object of this Society shall be to assist in their work the Home Missionary Societies connected with the Congregational denomination in the several States of the Union, to aid congregations that are unable to support the Gospel ministry, and, in general, to send the Gospel and the means of Christian education to the destitute within the United States and the West Indies.

ARTICLE III.

MEMBERSHIP

1. Life members who became such prior to 1901 shall retain their voting right, unless it be voluntarily surrendered.

2. The Congregational churches of this country shall be represented in the voting membership of this Society by members elected in number and manner as follows:

All voting members of the National Council of Congregational churches shall be voting members of The Congregational Home Missionary Society during the period of their membership in the National Council.

3. The Society shall designate a list of ninety persons who shall be voting members-at-large, and who shall be chosen in three equal sections, and so chosen that the term of each section shall be ultimately six years, one section being chosen every second year at the meeting held in connection with the meeting of the National Council. In this selection, one-fifth of the said voting members-at-large may be chosen from the organizations for the support of Congregational activities affiliated in the Woman's Home Missionary Federation.

4. Honorary Life Members.—Any person on whose behalf fifty dollars shall be paid into the treasury of this Society, or into the treasury of any of the State Societies at any one time, accompanied by a request for honorary life membership, shall be an honorary life member with all the privileges of membership, except voting.

5. At any Annual Meeting of the Society all pastors of Congregational Churches and all delegates regularly chosen by Congregational Churches in response to an invitation from the Executive Committee of the Society, shall be enrolled as corresponding members with privileges of the floor, but no vote.

ARTICLE IV.

OFFICERS.

The Officers of this Society shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Treasurer, an Auditor, a General Secretary, one or more Assistant Secretaries, a Recording Secretary, a Board of Directors, and an Executive Committee.

ARTICLE V.

ELECTIONS.

1. The President, Vice-President, Auditor, and Recording Secretary shall be elected by ballot, annually, by the Society at the Annual Meeting.

2. The General Secretary and the Treasurer shall be elected annually by the Board of Directors.

3. The Board of Directors shall consist of not less than twenty members, namely, one representative from each Constituent State Society, the President, *ex officio*, and six Directors-at-large, as hereinafter provided, and shall be elected at the Annual Meeting of the Society as follows:

(a)—Each Constituent State Society shall send in two nominations for the representative in the Board above provided for, one of a minister and one of a layman, and the nominations so made shall be transmitted at once to the Nominating Committee. Said committee shall present one of these at the annual meeting for election by the Society.

(b)—There shall be six Directors elected at large, at least two of whom shall be from Coöperating States; and all of whom shall be nominated by the Nominating Committee.

(c)—The President of the Society, *ex officio*, shall be a member of the Board of Directors and shall be its chairman.

(d)—The General Secretary shall be an honorary member of the Board without vote, and shall be expected to be present at all except executive sessions.

(e)—When any Director shall have held office for seven successive years he shall be for one year ineligible for reelection.

(f)—No paid official of any State Society shall be a member of the Board of Directors.

4. An Executive Committee of eleven members shall be appointed by the Board of Directors at the Annual Meeting. The General Secretary, *ex officio*, shall be a member of this committee. The remaining ten members shall serve in terms of two years each, and at the expiration of three full terms a member shall be for one year ineligible for reelection. At least four of the members of the committee, beside the General Secretary, shall be chosen from the members of the Board of Directors. The membership of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee shall be divided as equally as practicable between ministers and laymen.

5. There shall be a Nominating Committee of seven chosen in two classes for a two-year term. They shall be elected on the nomination of the Nominating Committee of the preceding year, care being taken to see that the different sections of the country are recognized in this Committee as far as practicable. No member shall be immediately reëligible.

6. One or more Assistant Secretaries, as may be needed, shall be appointed annually by the Board of Directors on the nomination of the Executive Committee.

7. Vacancies in any office, Board, or Committee may be filled by the Board of Directors for the unexpired term.

ARTICLE VI.

VOTERS.

All members of the Society as designated in Article III of this Constitution, who shall be present and cause their names to be registered upon a roll to be made at each annual or other meeting of this Society by the Recording Secretary, and no other persons, shall have the right to vote at the annual election, and in annual or other meetings of the Society upon questions there arising.

ARTICLE VII.

THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Society. In his absence the Vice-President shall preside. In the absence of both of these, any member of the Society, duly chosen, may preside at any meeting of the Society.

ARTICLE VIII.

THE TREASURER.

The Treasurer shall receive and have personal charge of all funds from collections, legacies, or other sources, which are designed for the current expenses of the Society, and the custody of its trust funds, and shall keep them in such depositories as may be designated by the Board of Directors, and shall disburse the same as said Board and its Executive Committee shall direct. He shall give bonds annually for such amount as the Board of Directors shall determine, and shall conduct the correspondence and other business of his office under the general supervision of the Board of Directors and its Executive Committee.

ARTICLE IX.

THE AUDITOR.

It shall be the duty of the Auditor prior to each Annual Meeting to examine the Treasurer's vouchers, books, and accounts, and all certificates of stocks, bonds, and other securities held by the Treasurer, and check all investments of the funds of the Society, and certify to the correctness of the same.

ARTICLE X.

THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

The General Secretary of the Society, with the aid of his Assistant Secretary or Assistant Secretaries, shall conduct all correspondence relating to the office; he shall strive to work in closest sympathy with the State Societies and their Secretaries or Superintendents; he shall make known by personal presentation, correspondence, and otherwise, to State and local Associations and Conferences, to churches and individuals, the object and claims of the Society and its component State Societies, and shall have charge and direction of the work of the Society under the general supervision of the Board of Directors and its Executive Committee. He shall present the minutes of the Executive Committee and all its transactions to the Board of Directors at each of its meetings; he shall prepare the yearly report of the Board of Directors for the Annual Meeting of the Society, and submit the same for adoption at a meeting of the Board or of its Executive Committee, as the Board may direct prior to the said Annual Meeting. He shall be an honorary member of the Board of Directors and shall attend all its meetings except the executive sessions.

ARTICLE XI.

THE RECORDING SECRETARY.

The Recording Secretary shall keep a record of all meetings and proceedings of the Society, and at each annual or other meeting of the Society shall make up a roll of persons entitled to vote at such meeting, as provided in Article VI.

ARTICLE XII.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND ITS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

1. The Board of Directors, subject only to the review and judgment of the Society at its Annual Meeting, shall have the management of all the property and business of the corporation, except as herein otherwise provided. It shall hold at least two meetings annually, and special meetings may be called at any time by the President and three Directors on ten days' notice. Nine members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Its annual meeting shall be held at the time of the Annual Meeting of the Society, after its appointment at that meeting, and on the call of the General Secretary, or, in case of a vacancy in that office, on the call of the President. Its other stated meetings shall be on the Tuesday after the third Sunday of January, due notice of which meetings shall be given to each Director by the General Secretary, or in case of a vacancy in that office, by the President. At this meeting it shall determine the apportionment of home missionary funds among all the States, whether Constituent, Coöperating, or Missionary, and other related matters, and pass upon any questions involving the comprehensive work or administration of the Society, including the election of official representatives, National and State. It shall assemble at one or the other of these meetings, as far as possible, State Secretaries, Superintendents in Coöperating States, the Missionary Districts, and such other representatives of

State Societies as may be by said Societies appointed, in order that the needs and opportunities in each of these States may be thoroughly presented to the Board.

Any and all property, real or personal, acquired by The Congregational Home Missionary Society, either by gift, devise, or purchase, may be sold by the Board of Directors.

2. The Board of Directors may prescribe suitable regulations for the affairs of the Executive Committee, and may delegate to the Executive Committee, by vote, any of the powers given to the Board of Directors, including the power to sell or convey property, real or personal. The Executive Committee shall, for the time being, except as limited by the Board of Directors, have and exercise all the powers of the Board of Directors in the management of the business and affairs of the corporation, and it may authorize the seal of the corporation to be affixed to all such contracts, papers, and documents as may require it. The Executive Committee shall keep a record of its proceedings, which shall be at any time open to the inspection of any member of the Board of Directors, and shall, semi-annually, present a detailed report of its doings, including the minutes of its meetings, to the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE XIII.

THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

The Nominating Committee shall, at each Annual Meeting, present a printed ballot containing nominations for President, Vice-President, Recording Secretary, Auditor, and members of the Board of Directors, in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.

ARTICLE XIV.

CONSTITUENT AND COÖPERATING STATES.

For the purpose of electing the Board of Directors, and in the carrying on of the work of the Society, the States, except those included in the missionary districts defined in Article XVI, shall be divided into two classes, which shall be called Constituent and Coöperating States, respectively.

1. A Constituent State shall be one which has organized and incorporated a Home Missionary Society of the kind described in Article II, which Society has determined with the approval of the Board of Directors of The C. H. M. S. to undertake self-support; has entered into an agreement with said Board similar to that adopted by other Constituent States relative to expenditures within the State, and the proportion of its funds to be set aside for The C. H. M. S.; has agreed to coöperate with all other Constituent States through the Board of Directors in furthering the work and enlarging the resources of The C. H. M. S., and to send at the close of the fiscal year, April 1, a complete account of its receipts and expenditures for the preceding year to the Treasurer of The C. H. M. S., that these may be incorporated in the Annual Report of the national Society. Any Constituent State whose State Society shall fail for three successive years to discharge its obligations to The C. H. M. S., as defined by the

Board of Directors, shall thereafter cease to be a Constituent State until restored by vote of the Board.

2. A Coöperating State shall be one which, though unable to undertake self-support, is strong enough to raise a considerable proportion of the total sum required for home missionary work within its borders; has organized and incorporated a State Home Missionary Society of the kind described in Article II with the approval of the Board of Directors of The C. H. M. S., which State Society has entered into definite agreement with said Board as to the proportion of expenditures within the State to be raised by the State itself, has pledged its utmost endeavor in advancing the work, both in the State and in the nation, and whose application that such State should be entitled a Coöperating State has been approved by the Board of Directors of The C. H. M. S. Any Coöperating State whose State Society shall fail for three successive years to discharge its obligations to The C. H. M. S., as defined by the Board of Directors, shall thereafter cease to be a Coöperating State until restored by vote of the Board.

3. The Society will recognize as a Constituent State Society whatever organization in a given State may have charge of the Congregational Home Mission work in that State, irrespective of name, subject to the provisions hereinbefore contained and to the approval of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE XV.

AUXILIARY CITY MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

1. Any Congregational City Missionary Society or City Church Extension Society may be related to The C. H. M. S. through the State Society of the State in which such city is located, and in the following manner:

- (a) Said City Society to become constituent to its State Society by entering into an agreement with the State Society relative to the boundaries of its field and the apportionment of the receipts and expenditures within the bounds of the City Society's field.
- (b) This agreement as to the bounds and apportionments to be annually revised at a joint meeting of the executive bodies of the State and City Societies or committees of the same.
- (c) The City Society to report fully to the State Society, at times required by the State Society, and at least annually.

2. The C. H. M. S., through its general offices or through its State bodies, will hold itself in readiness to assist such related City Societies by counsel, secretarial coöperation, and, under exceptional conditions and when resources will permit, with funds.

ARTICLE XVI.

MISSIONARY DISTRICTS.

All States and Territories within which no State Home Missionary Society has been organized under conditions which the Board of Directors approves, and all such sections of the population, especially those speaking a foreign language, in which the State Societies agree that the Board of Directors and the officers of their national Society shall operate directly as a missionary agency,

shall be known as Missionary Districts. In these districts the Board of Directors and its Executive Committee shall have power to appoint superintendents, to employ missionaries, to establish churches; and on this work they shall report fully at the Annual Meeting of the Society. It shall be the constant aim of the Board of Directors, its Executive Committee, and its officers, so to promote the growth of Congregational churches in these Missionary Districts that in the case of the said States approved State Societies may be established, and in the case of said sections of the population individual churches may be brought into such a condition, especially through the adoption of the English language in their public worship and Sunday-schools, that they may be passed under the care of the Home Missionary Society in the States to which they severally belong.

ARTICLE XVII.

MEETINGS.

This Society shall meet annually at such time and place in the United States as it shall appoint, or on failure of such appointment, as the Board of Directors may, with due notice, appoint. Twenty voting members shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE XVIII.

AMENDMENTS.

No alteration shall be made in this Constitution without a vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting at an Annual Meeting; nor unless the same shall have been proposed in writing at a previous Annual Meeting, or shall be recommended by the Board of Directors.

THEOLOGY LIBRARY
SCHOOL OF THEOLOGICAL STUDIES
AT CLAREMONT
CALIFORNIA

440518

BV
2766
C7
1914

THEOLOGY LIBRARY
SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY AT CLAREMONT
CLAREMONT, CALIFORNIA

440518

